The New-York Times.

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THE RIOT SUBSIDING.

A LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Fight Last Night in the Second-avenue.

TRIUMPH OF THE MILITARY.

SEVERAL RINGLEADERS CAUGHT.

Mr. Andrews, "of Virginia," Caged.

Interesting Incidents of the Reign of Terror.

The Debris of the Campaign--Killed, Wounded and Prisoners---Coroner's Inquests and Hospital Reports.

DOINGS IN THE SUBURBS.

Yesterday the City wore a more quiet and natural aspect than on any day since Sunday, and it was apparent that the reign of the mob was drawing to a close. The return home of several regiments of our State Militia, whose services were immediately tendered to the authorities, gladdened the hearts of our citizens and struck terror to those of the mob. The riotous demonstrations were confined to a comparatively small neighborhood of tenement houses on the east side of the town, and even in that locality they did not assume a formidable shape until late in the afternoon. The rioters then rallied, apparently for a last desperate struggle, and, thanks to the energetic action of the authorities, it was, to many of them, indeed the last. It was the opinion at headquarters, late last night, that unless the vagabonds receive speedy reinforcements from their friends on the other side of the Potomac, their game is up.

RIOTING IT THE FIRST-AVENUE.

First-avenue, throughout its entire length, was comparatively quiet during the morning. There were frequent knots of idle men engaged in earnest discussion and angry denunciation of the conduct of the military, but the excitement seemed to expend itself in talk. The men looked worn and exhausted, and loud as they talked of vengeance, did not appear very desirous of getting in the way of any more bullets and grape. At the corner of Nineteenth-street, the scene of the encounter of the previous evening, everything was tranquil. The shops of all kinds in the vicinity were closed, with the exception of one corner grogshop, which was doing a pretty steady business. The evidences of the late fight were numerous. The street was strewn with broken brickbats, with stones and other missiles, and the liquor-store on the southeast corner of Nineteenth-street was marked by bullets. The men professed to be ready to return to their usual employments, if the military were withdrawn. The women, who were congregated about the various doorways, were still full of fury, and were voluble in their denunciations of the soldiers. The intensity of their wrath rivaled that of their lords. Black eyes and bruised-looking heads were frequently to be met with in a walk through the avenue, the owners of the same exhibiting a decided aversion to Policemen and soldiers. It was not till

AFTERNOON

that the riotous spirit again showed itself. At about 2 o'clock it was observed that the various knots at the street corners were considerably augmented in size and, in fact, it soon became evident that the mob were planning further deeds of violence. Information was at once conveyed to the Police Headquarters, when the battery company of the Eighth New-York regiment were ordered to march with their ordnance—a mountain howitzer—to the scene. No sooner had the company arrived at Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, than the mob set upon them and compelled them to return to the Police Headquarters. The company consisted of only eighteen men, and the rioters must have numbered over two hundred. It is true the militia might have given the mob one volley of canister, but by so doing they would have been in danger of losing their piece, as there were no infantry within supporting distance. The mob, therefore, had their own way on that occasion. At 3 o'clock, the authorities took further measures to quell the disturbance brewing. Detachments of infantry were sent to take position at the junction of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue; also, at the junction of other streets in that neighborhood. While the infantry was turning the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, a villainous wretch stepped out of a doorway and deliberately shot one of the number. The fire was not returned, and the comrades of the wounded man passed on to the next block, apparently unconscious of what had happened. The sufferer was permitted to lie on the pavement for nearly a half hour, before any one dared approach him to take him away. Shortly after the above event had transpired, another squad of soldiers turned the same corner, and were following in the same direction of the others, when a ruffian on the opposite side of the way discharged a pistol at them, but the ball did not take effect. Three of the soldiers returned the fire, but as far as could be observed no one was injured. Later in the day several shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the mob. Two or three of the latter were known to have been injured, but their names could not be ascertained at the time.

THE LATEST.

CONTINUANCE OF THE RIOTS IN FIRST AND SECOND-AVENUES LAST NIGHT—A DESPERATE FIGHT—A LARGE NUMBER OF THE MOB KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONERS—THE MILITARY TRIUMPHANT.

At 5 o'clock last evening, intelligence was sent to Police Headquarters that the mob, between First and Second avenues, in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth-street, had renewed their operations in great force, and that they were robbing and plundering all the stores in that vicinity.

A military force was speedily sent to the spot, but when they arrived there they found the rioters were too strong for them, and after contesting the field for half an hour, they were ordered to withdraw. A Sergeant who had command of a portion of the military force, was shot, and afterward most brutally beaten to death. His body lay in the street for three hours; the military and police were powerless to suppress the mob, from the fact that almost every house between First and Second avenues, in the vicinity of Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, was filled by assassins, and from all the windows and housetops shots, stones and brickbats were thrown with great rapidity. *Fifteen members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, are reported killed by stones and brickbats.*

The military force were compelled to withdraw until reinforced. At about 9 o'clock Capt. Putnam, of the U. S. Army, aided by Lieut. Chase and Sergt. Greenman, with a force of regulars of about 700 men, repaired to the scene. They drove the rioters from their hiding-places, took the body of the Sergeant away, and soon after the scene of disturbance was transferred to Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue. Here the battle was terrible. The insurgents had gained the windows and housetops of nearly all the buildings in that vicinity. For a time they held control of the neighborhood. Muskets and pistols were fired by the mob upon the military and citizens in the streets. Quite a number were injured, and two quiet and unoffending citizens are known to have been killed by the rioters. Capt. Putnam, in charge of the military, when all hope of stopping the proceedings in any other way was gone, ordered his men to sweep the streets and then turn their fire on the houses occupied by the rioters. The order was promptly obeyed, and eleven persons, all of whom were ringleaders among the rioters, were shot dead. The stones and brickbats then flew thicker and faster among the soldiers. The order was given to turn their fire upon the buildings. A volley was fired, and the returning echo brought shots from guns and pistols discharged from all parts of the adjoining houses. All kinds of missiles were thrown, and many soldiers were seriously injured thereby. An order then came to take all rioters in and upon the buildings. The promptness with which this was obeyed did great credit to the soldiers.

The tenement houses, which were filled with rioters, were taken by storm. The resistance, of course, was desperate, and the mob fought against the military for half an hour, with a fury and desperation worthy of a better cause. At the end of that time the mob were overpowered and dispersed. Thirty-five of them were taken prisoners, and at least half as many more were killed while resisting the officers.

Officers Putnam, Chase and Greenman acted with the greatest coolness and decision throughout the whole affair, and to them, and the brave soldiers under them, the credit is due of suppressing one of the most serious and vindictive mobs which have prowled through our City for the last four days.

The rioters at 12 o,clock last night, were in a quiet state. The prisoners taken were conveyed to Police Headquarters, and the dead and wounded were properly cared for by the soldiers and Police.

The triumph of the authorities over the lawless mob in Seond-avenue last night, was most decisive and complete.

A RINGLEADER CAUGHT.

THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF ANDREWS.

John Urkhardt Andrews, one of the ringleaders of the mob, and who has done more perhaps than any other man to fire the passions of the rioters, during the last four days, was arrested by the Detective Police between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday.

It will be remembered that Andrews made a speech to the rioters on Monday, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in which he made an appeal to the lowest and basest passions of the human heart. He urged them to sack, plunder and burn every building which was known to be occupied by a United States official, and especially all premises where the enrollment or draft was going on.

The man is gifted with powers of language in no ordinary degree, and judging from the nature of his speeches made to the mob during the last three days, he understands well the character and disposition of the crowd whom he addressed.

On Tuesday when the rioters were burning the Station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct in Twenty-second-street, he harangued the mob, and at that time indulged in a most inflammatory tirade against all officers connected with the United States Government, and advised his folowers to plunder and sack the premises and private residences of every man who was in favor of the draft.

When on Tuesday afternoon Mayor Opdyke's house was visited by the mob, Mr. Andrews mounted the steps of that residence, and made a speech to them. He urged them to burn it to the ground, and the language he used upon that occasion was of such an inflammatory nature that the passions of the drunken men and boys who surrounded him were raised to the highest pitch of excitement. One wild and prolonged cry of "Burn the Mayor's house" went forth from thousands of the rioters. Fortunately, just at this critical moment Coroner Wildey appeared at the place, and through his efforts and those of a distinguished judicial officer of this City, the Mayor's house was for the time saved.

From thence Andrews headed the rioters, who marched through several streets, he frequently haranguing them and urging them on to deeds of violence. Meantime, the Police authorities had marked their man. Detectives Radford, Dusenbury and McCord, yesterday effected his arrest at the house No. 11 Eleventh-street. He was found secreted under a bed on the third floor of this house. When told that he was a prisoner, he begged for mercy in the most piteous terms. He was put into a carriage and rapidly conveyed to Police Headquarters, where, after being confined a few hours, he was thense taken by the United States authorities and safely lodged in Fort Lafayette. So bitter was the feeling against him that it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could convey him to his prison-house. The threats of vengeance against him were many and loud. If he could have been taken from those having him in charge, there is no knowing what would have been done.

This man Andrews is well known to most of those who have been in the habit of frequenting the Police Courts of this City. He is a Virginian by birth, which State he left some seven years since and took up his residence in this City. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and as we have said above, he is capable of addressing a mob in language calculated to fire them up to the highest pitch of excitement. The authorities of this City have regarded him as one of the most dangerous men at the head of the rioters, and for this reason no pains have been spared to effect his arrest. The Police who did the job, are entitled to the thanks of the community for their successful labors.

SCENES AT SEVENTH-AV. ARSENAL.

WARLIKE APPEARANCES—ARRIVAL OF THE CHILDREN OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM—AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT—COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The exterior and immediate neighborhood of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, the headquarters of Gen. Sandford, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday presented a truly imposing sight; cannon were stationed at either end of the block in front of the building, while on the sidewalks and in the store doors lounged the "gay soger boys" who were off duty. The pickets were thrown out to the distance of two blocks on either side.

Nothing occurred during the early morning, until about 8½ A. M., when a slight skirmish took place between a reconnoitering corps commanded by Capt. Gandolfo, and several bodies of roughs and rowdies, who occupied the street corners, and who refused to "move on" or disperse when ordered to do so. No lives were lost, nor were any serious injuries sustained.

Large numbers of colored people came to the Arsenal throughout the day from various sections of the City. They found protection in the small yard in front of the Arsenal, where they were provided with the necessaries of life and received medical attention. They were almost without exception a respectable, tidy and decorous body of people, and, looking upon them, one could not help wondering at the unparalleled depravity and barbarity of a mob that could, without provocation, maltreat, murder and hang these inoffensive people. Some of them were suffering from wounds received at the hands of the rioters, and occasionally one would hear a smothered moan, which in their acute pain they were unable to stifle, no matter how much they endeavored to do so. One, a middle-aged man, had his head cut and bruised horribly, while his right hand was bandaged up where it had been cut by a ruffian. The air was frequently rent with his moans and screams; for he had lost his reason, and was as feeble and helpless as a child.

At 12 o'clock, a detachment of Police arrived with the children from the Colored Orphan Asylum, which, it will be remembered, the rioters ruthlessly burned on Monday night. They had been sheltered in the various Station-houses up to this time, and were all neatly dressed, and numbered about 1,000 of both sexes. They were brought up in front of the Arsenal, where they rested for several minutes—the focus of all eyes. Here they were joined by the others who were within the inclosure; then the whole party formed in a line, protected on either side by a strong detachment of soldiers, with the Police in large force at each end, and marched to the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, from whence they were conveyed to Blackwell's Island, where they will be protected from the inhuman violence of the mob.

Dr. Gilbert attended a case on Wednesday evening which is unparalleled. The facts are these: The house of a colored woman, who had just been confined, was sacked and burned by the mob; the woman, weak and sick, was driven into the street, from whence she managed to reach the arsenal, where she was taken charge of by Dr. Gilbert. She is now doing well. The poor woman had expected to find that her husband had been killed, but judge her surprise and joy, when she reached the arsenal and found him safe and sound; also judge his pride and delight at finding his wife and child alive and doing well, when he had given them up as victims to the mob. Cases of this kind have frequently occurred, but few, fortunately, equal the one above.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the "indomitable," called the other evening at the Arsenal and requested to have a large number of muskets given to him, to protect his mansion from the assaults of the mob, which he feared would soon attack it. The days of wonder have not ceased yet.

THE WOUNDED.

Below will be found a complete list of the wounded, kindly furnished us by Dr. H. S. Gilbert, the able and efficient medical attendant at the Arsenal. After receiving the requisite attention, the wounded are sent to the hospitals or to their homes, where they are nursed by kind and loved ones:

Wm. Taylor, Co. G, 9th Volunteers, wounded on the head.
H. Maltsey, Co. A, 1st Volunteers, wounded on the head.
M. Woods, Co. A, 12th Artillery, wounded on the head.
J. Lucas, Co. C, 12th Artillery, wounded on the head.
C. Steitz, 17th Volunteers, wounded on the head.
A. Salgert, Co. H, 7th Volunteers, wounded on the head.
P. F. Apach, Co. B, 12th Artillery, wounded on the head.
D. Galvin, Co. A, 12th Artillery, bruise.
J. McLean, 17th Volunteers, wound on head.
C. Snediker, Co. A, 9th Volunteers, contusion.
J. E. Harrington, Citizen Volunteers, Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street—slightly.
S. Stien, Citizen Volunteers—wound on head.
H. Clay, Co. A, 12th New-York—scalp wound.
—— Nichols, Co. B, 31st Volunteers—bruise.
A. Skinner, 178th Regiment—bruise.
J. Rutger, Co. A, 17th Volunteers—gun shot.
M. Joyce, 11th Volunteers—bruise.
G. Brownester, Co. C, 12th Artillery—fracture fibula.
J. Smith, Co. A, 9th Volunteers—contused wound.
S. Tait, Co. G, 13th Volunteers—lacerated wound, nose.
E. Terrasse, 5th Volunteers—lacerated wound.
Capt. J. Braker, 9th Volunteers—gunshot.
T. Liels, Co. A, Fire Zouaves—wound on head.

THE DEAD.

Thus far but one man has been killed in this Department. His name, company and regiment is as follows: J. C. Henry, Company A, Twenty-fifth Volunteers. He was shot in the head on Monday last, while standing on the balcony. The remains were interred yesterday.

The command at the Arsenal remains the same, as follows: Maj.-Gen. Sandford, assisted by the following members of Staff—Col. Postley, Col. Wilcox, Col. Darling, Maj. A. Hamilton and Maj. Wade. The Executive Officer is Col. Postley; the Officer of the Day yesterday was Col. Meyers.

The Commissary Department is working excellently, under the management of Messrs. J. A. & W. B. Farrell.

AN INCIDENT.

A Citizen Policeman, whose name we could not ascertain, while walking in Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning, overheard a conversation between several small boys, one of whom stated that he had a musket, taken from one of the soldiers, hidden away in the chimney of his house. The officer arrested the boy, and brought him to the Arsenal, where he was supplied with a detachment of troops, who with the boy's assistance recovered the musket. The boy was a horrid specimen of humanity, his head being cut and bruised, and his face and hands and clothes none the better for the severe wear and tear of the past few days. It has been found advisable to arrest all these small boys who appear in any way to have been in the riot, as they can always give the most reliable information, which is obtained much easier from them than from a grown person.

The Harlemites were supplied yesterday morning with arms and ammunition from the Seventh-avenue Arsenal. There is plenty of material in that place for a fine Citizen's Guard, and the people are enrolling themselves as fast as they can be provided with arms.

On Wednesday night, Maj. McDermott, who has charge of the arsenal, made a brilliant dash and captured some nineteen men, on the corner of White and Elm-streets. Capt. McDonald was in attendance with three guns.

"All was quiet along the lines" when our reporter left the Arsenal, and everything promised to remain so. The prompt and vigorous measures of the officers in command at this place, has nearly, if not completely, suppressed the riotous spirit on the West side of the town. Little difficulties occasionally occur between the pickets and obstinate passers-by, who refuse to "move on," and infringe upon the rules of the guard, but in other respects there is no trouble.

THE FIGHT IN NINETEENTH-STREET.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY ONE OF COL. WINLLOW'S MEN.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Col. Winslow's call for men was answered by citizens without uniforms, most of whom had never been drilled. They began to gather at the Seventh Regiment Armory, to the number of about 150. They were mostly young men, excepting one professor, one old man, and a few middle-aged. They were hardly shown how to load and fire, when the Colonel came in and ordered them to march out and form on Third-avenue. Two howitzers, manned by inexperienced men, accompanied us. We marched up to Avenue A and Fourteenth-street, where we met a mob. The howitzers were trained upon them, but they dispersed before we fired. A mad came out from one of the houses, with a knife twelve inches long, threatening inches long, threatening the officers. A few stones were thrown at us, but from some of the windows the women waved handkerchiefs to us. Arriving at Nineteenth-street, we wheeled down to First-avenue. From the top of the house on the southeast corner the artillery received a shower of bricks that drove the men from their guns. A few rifle-balls drove the rioters to the back of the roof, from which they continued to throw at random. The artillerists resumed their guns with a shout, ran them into the avenue, unlimbered and commenced firing on the mob, which had collected above and below. At this point the second Company was crossing the crosswalk, when a shot from the corner above brought down a man. The second company faced about, without command, and halted until they were ordered to move on, which they did, to their credit be it said, carrying their wounded with them. The third company then came up, (of which your correspondent is a member,) were faced about and commenced firing, the artillery in the mean time raking the avenue up and down. The firing from the howitzers was so severe that the main body of the mob did not dare to approach, but men were stationed behind all the corners, who picked off our men not with impunity, for as soon as a head showed itself it received a small volley. The shower of bricks at one time was so heavy that the artillerists left their pieces. The Colonel sat on his horse, fully exposed, and shouted to them to limber up their pieces and not lose them. One artillerist ran out and pulled the hammer of the loaded piece—the charge went far up the avenue, amongst the crowd, and the piece recoiled some distance down. Two infantry sprang out in good order, and, with their rifles in one hand, ran the piece up with the other. The howitzers were then pointed at the corners, but with little effect. The Colonel, seeing we could not be separated to charge the houses, ordered us to retire, which was done in good order, firing as we went, and placing our wounded in some of the neighboring houses. The rioters were armed with rifles, which could be told by the sharp cracks.

There were many instances of coolness. One man coolly whilst another rested his piece on his shoulder. A Zouave was noticed who fired his piece from a lamp-post with much deliberation. One officer stood in the middle of the avenue and fired his revolver five times slowly. A young man passed me with blood on his head. I found that on stooping to pick up a Lieutenant, a ball had taken the flesh from the scalp; if he had been standing, it would have been certain death. He made very little of it. A man in the first company, who was not in the fight, slipped from his officers to the front, and fought till wounded in the hand. Col. Winslow seemed to consider the firing of the mob of no consequence to him, but sat on his horse, in full view of the skirmishers, where a kind Providence protected him. In no case did I see a man really flunk. One of the officers wished to charge the buildings, but the Colonel would not separate his small force. The expedition was marched back to the armory, given some supper and again formed. A company of Regulars and a rifled piece joined us, when we marched back about 11 o'clock, and recovered *all* (four) of our wounded. There was some stray firing, but nothing serious.

Our casualties consisted of about seven or eight wounded—Col. Jardine and one man seriously. The man who shot the Colonel was shot dead by one of the Sergeants. One man was shot in the groin, and did not know it till he returned to the armory, when nature's call discovered it to him. We guarded the St. Nicholas Hotel the rest of the night, and were dismissed this morning, to come together again on a call in the newspapers. There were many instances of coolness. I have given merely what came under my eye.

THE THOMAS-STREET RIOT.

THIEVES AND RIOTERS AT THE TOOMBS.

A number of the men and boys engaged in the riot in Thomas-street, and also several thieves who robbed and pillaged the houses of the poor colored people of that locality, were arraigned before Alderman Hall, at the Toombs, yesterday afternoon.

Mary Burke, an Irish woman, living at No. 25 Thomas-street, made an affidavit, setting forth that on Monday evening she saw a mob of about three hundred men and boys congregated in front of her residence, and amongst the number she saw Wm. Cruse, who was inciting the mob to break into her house, by crying out "Go in boys, turn them out, set fire to the place," and other inciting language. Cruse also brought straw to her premises and threw it down, calling on the mob to set fire to it, which they did; the fire was put out, after which Cruse threw stones at and through her windows and doors.

Officer Henderson, of the Fifth Precinct, subsequently arrested Cruse, and Alderman Hall committed him to the Toombs for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST THIS RIOTER.

Thomas Smith, of No. 28 Thomas-street, deposes that he was moving on Monday evening, and had some crockery and other goods standing on the walk, when Cruse maliciously broke and destroyed the same. He also encouraged others of the mob to do the same thing.

While some of the rioters forced open the apartments of the poor blacks, others of the mob entered and carried off all the plunder they could find.

James McGuire, an Irish tailor of Laurens-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer Cook, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with stealing household goods of almost every description from Mary Ann Brown, a colored woman of Thomas-street. Officer Cook has since found a portion of the stolen property in McGuire's possession. The complainant is now a fugitive from her home, and has taken refuge in the Fifth Ward Station-house. All her earthly possessions were carried away.

Emma Frothingham, another colored woman, of Thomas-street, also complains of McGuire for stealing two skirts and a child's dress from her. Officer Cook found the stolen articles in the prisoner's possession. Alderman Hall committed McGuire to answer both charges in default of $7,500 bail.

Emma has been, and still is in the Fifth Ward Station-house, as she now has no other home. She is afraid of being killed if she ventures into the street.

Anna Maria Dickerson, colored, of the Fifth Ward Station-house, complains that during the riot in Thomas-street, Margaret Peters, Ann McCarty, Elizabeth Quinn and Francis Schunk stole a stand, nine chairs, eight pairs of pants, four silk dresses, &c., from her. These parties have all been arrested by Officer Cook, of the Fifth Precinct, who found several of the stolen articles in their possession. Alderman Hall committed them to the Tombs for trial.

MORE RIOTERS.

John Carr and James Greene, both young men, were arrested by Officer Carman, of the Fifth Precinct, for being engaged in the Thomas-street riot; they were heard to shout in a loud voice, "Kill the black sons of ——;" "Where are the niggers now?" &c. They likewise seized two colored women sitting on a stoop, but they escaped. Alderman Hall committed them to the Tombs for trial.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

The worst feature of the riotous demonstrations which have made the fair name of our City a by-word and a hissing during the past four days is the dastardly and wanton outrages committed upon the persons of our colored people—men, women and children. The columns of the Times and of its cotemporaries have been filled with verified reports of unprovoked attacks upon the persons of the negroes, of brutalities absolutely sickening in detail, of burnings, beatings, and drownings.

This, we are pleased to observe, is not so universal as it was during the first days of the riot, but even so late as yesterday there were recurrences of literal murders and of barbarous indignities, which disgrace the City, and add further infamy to the rowdies and rioters who have so completely upset the ordinary routine of the City's life.

The first case brought to our notice was that of William Johnson, a colored man, who resides with his family in Roosevelt-street. He was walking down the Second-avenue near Thirty-sixth-street, at a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping that the lateness of the hour and the darkness of the street would shield him from observation, and enable him to visit a friend who resides in an alley-way not far from that locality. As he reached the corner he was hailed by a party of young men—none of them more than twenty-two or three years of age—who asked him jokingly to look at his watch and tell them the time. Johnson made no reply but passed quietly on, when one of them running up behind him, struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and at the same time tripped him, so that he fell full length upon the pavement. Instantly the whole set jumped upon him, kicked him and brutally bruised him, so that he lay for a while insensible. He was then thrown upon the steps of a grocery and left to die, or get up, as the chances of life might best favor.

Toward morning the unfortunate man came to, and slowly dragged himself the long weary distance to his home. Fortunately he was unnoticed and unhindered, so that he reached his door in safety.

But, as though to prove the old adage that troubles never come singly, he had but just stepped in doors, when he was met by his heart-broken wife, who told him of the presence of his dying son, a waiter, whose employer's place is in the lower part of the City, and who, on his way home, was beaten and left for dead by a mob of 'longshoremen, and was brought home in a dying state by the kind hands of the Police. The son died before noon, but the father, though terribly battered and bruised, is living, and will doubtless fully recover.

The following

CASE OF BRUTALITY

is one of the worst, so far as beating is concerned, which has come under our observation: At a late hour on Wednesday night, a colored man, whose name we could not obtain, was passing along West-street, in the neighborhood of Pier No. 5 North River. He was evidently a laboring man, and was dressed in a tarpaulin, a blue shirt, and heavy duck trousers. As he was passing a groggery in that vicinity, he was observed by a body of dock-men, who instantly set after him. He ran with all the swiftness his fears could excite, but was overtaken before he had gone a block. His persecutors did not know him nor did they entertain any spite against him beyond the fact that he was a black man and a laborer upon the docks, which they consider their own peculiar people. Nevertheless they pitched into him right and left, knocked him down, pulled him up by the hair, kicked him in the face and ribs, and finally, by the hands of their leader, deliberately *cut his throat*. The body, dead they supposed it, was then thrown into the water and left to sink. Fortunately life was not extinct and the sudden plunge brought the poor fellow to his senses, and being a good swimmer he was enabled instinctively to seek for the network of the dock. This he soon found, but was so weak from the loss of blood and so faint with pain, that he could do no more than hold on and wait for day. Yesterday morning Messrs. Kelly and Curtis, of Whitehall, discovered him lying half dead in the water. They at once attended to his wants, gave him in charge of the Police-boat and had him sent to the hospital. The escape of the man from death by the successive abuses of beating, knifing and drowning, is most wonderful. So determined and bitter is the feeling of the

'LONGSHOREMEN AGAINST NEGROES,

that not one of the latter dares show himself upon the docks or piers, even when a regular employe of the place. The white workmen have resolved, by concerted action, to keep colored men from this branch of labor, and they have evinced, by their conduct toward their former comrades in work, a spirit as murderous and brutal as it is illiberal and selfish. It is a prevalent rumor, to which the authorities give full credence, and which the 'longshoremen seem proud of, that scores of these unfortunates have been thrown into the river and drowned, for no other reason than that they were obnoxious to the sensitive-minded individuals of a lighter color. At all events, there are great numbers of colored men whose whereabouts cannot be ascertained, and who are either hid in places unknown to their friends and families, or have met the fearful fate so liberally dealt out to them by their naturalized fellow-citizens.

The wrongs which the colored people have sustained, and are yet sustaining, seem to have produced no marked

DESIRE FOR REVENGE

upon their persecutors. On the contrary, they desire simply to be unmolested, and to continue in the humble spheres which, for so many years, have been theirs, and in which they have so generally been peaceful and orderly citizens. A somewhat comprehensive tour through the quarters of the City occupied by negroes yesterday, has brought to our knowledge scores of instances, in which a Christian fortitude, unsurpassed in the days of the martyrs, has sustained the poor outraged creatures in troubles of which the imagination can with difficulty conceive. Very many men and women are tossing to-day on beds of pain and anguish, the result of the beatings and kickings they have received at the hands of the mob.

From an old man in Sullivan street, a very patriarch in years and progeny, we gathered the following

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

I am a whitewasher by trade, and have worked, boy and man, in this city for sixty-three years. On Tuesday afternoon I was standing on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue, when a crowd of young men came running along, shouting "Here's a nigger, here's a nigger." Almost before I knew of their intention, I was knocked down, kicked here and there, badgered and battered without mercy, until a cry of "the Peelers are coming" was raised, and I was left almost senseless, with a broken arm and a face covered with blood, on the railroad track. I was helped home on a cart by the officers, who were very kind to me, and gave me some brandy before I got home. *I entertain no malice and have no desire for revenge* against these people. Why should they hurt me or my colored brethren? We are poor men like them; we work hard and get but little for it. I was born in this State and have lived here all my life, and it seems hard, very hard, that we should be knocked down and kept out of work just to oblige folks who won't work themselves and don't want others to work.

We asked him if it was true that the negroes had formed any organization for self-defence, as was rumored. He said no; that, so far as he knew, "they all desire to keep out of the way, to be quiet, and do their best toward allaying the excitement in the City."

The room in which the old man was lying was small, but it was the kitchen, sitting-room, bedroom and garret of four grown persons and five children.

Instances of this kind might be multiplied by the dozen, gathered from the lips of suffering men, who, though wounded and maimed by ruffians and rioters, are content to be left alone, and wish for no revenge.

At a little after noon, yesterday, a number of

NEGROES WERE ATTACKED

on Broad-street by a rough mob of several hundred rioters. At first the negroes were disposed to stand and resist the attack, but being overpowered by superior numbers, they broke ranks and scattered, seeking refuge in the halls and cellars of the adjacent stores. Individuals of them were caught and severely injured by kickings and beatings, but none were fatally injured. At one time it looked as though most serious results would ensue, but upon the appearance of the Police the mob skedaddled and the streets was again quiet. The Police sought out the colored men and took them to the Station-house for protection.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening a mob of twenty-four persons or more appeared before United States Marshal Murray's house, and made hostile demonstrations. The Marshal loaded two revolvers, one of which he gave his wife, instructing her not to fire until he should utter the word. The crowd, seeing the Marshal's determination, and, perhaps, respecting the character of his little army of one, as well as fearing the sure death that awaited them in the event of an attack, made haste to depart, and were last seen by the Marshal on their way down the Ninth-avenue.

ONE OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICE RIOTERS.

Mr. John Arts entered a complaint against George W. Burroughs, charging that he took a very active part in the assault on the *Tribune* Office, breaking in doors and windows. He cast the first stone, and threw several afterward, and endeavored to wrench one of the doors from its hinges. Burroughs was arrested by Officer Smith, of the First Precinct, and Alderman Hall locked him up for trial.

A YOUNG DESPERADO.

Alderman Hall committed one Edward Clancy, a desperate young man, for snapping a pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at Officer Carman, of the Fifth Precinct, during the riot in Thomas-street, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

AFTER GUNS.

The mob attacked the gun-store of James Godfrey, No. 72 Catharine-street, at noon on Tuesday, and forced open the doors and windows, and took a large quantity of revolvers and other arms. Sergeant Rodie, of the Fourth Precinct, with the assistance of Mr. Godfrey's workmen and friends, kept the mob at bay, and saved the further destruction of property.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT.

During the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, a young Irishman named Paddy McCaffrey, with four stage drivers of the Forty-second-street line and the members of Engine Company No. 18, rescued some twenty of the orphan children who were surrounded by the mob, and in defiance of the threats of the rioters, escorted them to the Thirty-fifth Precinct Station-house. It hardly seems credible, yet it is nevertheless true, that there were dozens of men, or rather fiends, among the crowd who gathered around the poor children and cried out, "murder the d—d monkeys," "Wring the necks of the d—d Lincolnites," &c. Had it not been for the courageous conduct of the parties mentioned, there is little doubt that many, and perhaps all of those helpless children, would have been murdered in cold blood. The children of the Asylum have been kept in the Station-houses and other places in that neighborhood, since the burning of their home, until yesterday, when they were conveyed to Randall's Island. They were visited at the Station-houses by large numbers of ladies, who brought them food and clothing.

CONDITION OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, made his appearance at Police Headquarters yesterday, for the first time since the beating which he received at the hands of the mob, on Monday morning last. His face and head were very badly cut and bruised, and he has suffered severely, but is now in good spirits and rapidly recovering.

ANOTHER NEGRO MURDERED AND DROWNED.

Yesterday noon, a mob of drunken men attacked a colored man at the foot of Thirty fourth-street, and after beating him with clubs on the head in the most unmerciful manner, they threw him into the river, where he was drowned.

GAROTING REVIVED.

The garoters, taking advantage of the general turbulence have commenced reviving their trade again. Two gentlemen were garoted and robbed, in Second-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday evening. Some ladies sitting on a balcony of a dwelling in that locality, hidden by the foliage of the trees, overheard a man instructing two comrades how to proceed in the business. "First," said he, "you must hit your man a stiff blow under the chin, and run; then you (comrade No. 2) must seize him by the shoulders from behind, and blowing a whistle, you (comrade No. 3) must rush up and rifle his pockets." "If you will follow my directions," continued he, "we can make all the money we want." Soon after this conversation occurred, a gentleman came down the avenue, when the experiment was tried on him with perfect success, the man being left on the sidewalk nearly insensible from the blow he received. His pocketbook and watch were both taken. Not long after another gentleman in the same neighborhood was served in the same manner.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Most of the City Railroads resumed business yesterday morning, and ran their cars regularly throughout the day. The first car up on the Second-avenue road was stopped by the mob, but the rioters were soon dispersed by the military, and thereafter the cars were not molested. The different lines of stages were also run during the day, and large numbers of down-town residents and Brooklynites availed themselves of the renewed facilities of travel to visit the scenes of the riots in the upper parts of the City.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

When the rioters at midnight on Wednesday set fire to the grain elevators and storehouses at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, there was a large number ber of thieves, pickpockets and incendiaries congregated at the Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street, all of whom were anxious to cross over to the opposite shore, for the purpose of having a hand in the plunder. The employes of the company, seeing the condition of things, stopped the running of the boats for several hours, and thus saved South Brooklyn from the disgrace of having been invaded and plundered by the very lowest and most abandoned class of New-York thieves and rowdies.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Seventh regiment New-York National Guard, arrived here from the seat of war at a late hour Wednesday night. Yesterday the Seventy-fourth, Eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York and Twenty-sixth Michigan regiments came into the City, and were immediately detailed to take part in quelling the mob. The military force in the City now is quite heavy, and no doubt the rioters have found out by this morning that it is useless for them to continue their mercenary avocation. Gen. Brown is determined that the laws shall be respected, and if it is necessary to bring into the field other troops, they will not be wanting.

The following special orders were issued to the Seventh regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ——.

Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh regiment, New-York State Militia, will proceed and take station with his regiment as follows: His quarters with one battalion at the Eleventh Precinct, and one battalion under command of the senior field officer at the Twenty-first Precinct—the Colonel commanding both.

He is charged with suppressing all mobs and riots, and *will sternly use all means* he has, in doing so.

His district extends from Seventh-street to Sixty-fifth-street, (between First-avenue and East River,) and he will make such further distribution of his regiment as he may think proper. He will continue in that district until he receives further orders, and will make frequent reports to these headquarters.

By command of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

Col. Lefferts immediately made arrangements for entering upon the duties assigned him.

Yesterday afternoon Senators Bradley and Connolly waited on Gen. Brown and asked that he should withdraw the troops from the First Ward, stating as a reason that their presence incited the mob to acts of violence. Gen. Brown replied that he should not withdraw the troops until the Ward was cleared of every rioter in it. He was determined the riot should be suppressed, and that speedily. The indications are that to-day will be comparatively quiet.

MEETING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.

All ex-members and others desirous of forming the Home Guard are requested to meet at Armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. C. C. ANDERSON, Major Commandant.
Lieut. Francis S. Bank.
Lieut. James Gray, late of Co. E.

GEN. KILPATRICK TO COMMAND THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived in town last evening, and has offered his services to Gen. Wool at the St. Nicholas. Any cavalry officers or soldiers who may may be in town who were formerly connected with his division, may report at once at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they will be assigned to duty.

It is not intended to depend entirely upon old soldiers, but any law-abiding citizens of New-York who may wish to aid in putting down this riot will be gladly welcomed, and will have the advantage of being led by one of our most dashing Generals. Those possessing horses are much needed. Young men accustomed to the saddle are requested to report themselves for cavalry service at Madison-square during to-day, when they will be furnished with arms, and assigned to duty.

INQUESTS UPON THE DEAD.

For the last three days, and as many nights, the four Coroners of this City have been very busy in holding inquests upon the victims of the riot. The number of killed is large, but at the time of our writing there is no way of getting at the number who have lost their lives.

Coroner Ranney, yesterday, held inquests upon the bodies of the following named persons:

Mathias Angehoven, Bernard Kane, Wm. Corson, Thomas Brannighan, Frederick Leider, Morris Bochman, Jeremiah Tracy, Thos. Gibson, Edwin Murphy.

The most of these were killed by pistols and guns at the riot in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, at the time the armory was burned.

The same Coroner held an inquest on Peter Quinn, who was shot in Ninth-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street, also on Richard Welch, shot in Ninth-avenue.

John Costello, burned to death in the Armory in Second-avenue.

Lawrence Cunningham and Patrick Garney, shot at the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

Mary Ann Carmody, shot in Forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Wm. Canolly, shot in Forty-eighth-street.

Chas. Frisbeck, Jr., shot in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street.

Peter Farrell, shot in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-second-street.

Michael H. Ryan, shot in Twenty-ninth street and Ninth-avenue.

Ellen Kirk, a child two years of age, accidentally shot by the mob, at No. 206 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Edwin Murphy, shot in Second-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street.

A boy, name unknown, thirteen years of age, who died from injuries received in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street.

James Hand, shot in Second-avenue.

An unknown man shot in Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, at the time of the burning of the armory.

James Hughes, injuries received at the same time and place.

A colored man, name unknown, who died from injuries received at the hands of a mob in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This man's head was beaten to a jelly, and there was no such thing as recognizing him.

Coroner Naumann held inquests on the following-named persons:

Lewis Ebenspacher, residing at No. 111 St. Marks-place, who died from a gun-shot wound.

W. Cooper Williams, No. 303 First-avenue, shot through the heart.

Ambrose Schmidt, of No. 195 Third-street, shot.

Patrick Gaberty, No. 458 West Forty-second-street, shot.

Garrett Brady, No. 110 East Twenty-ninth-street, shot.

Edward Suckembellie, shot.

Patrick Curley, death from injuries received at the riot in Second-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

William Manery, shot in Pitt-street. The deceased resided at No. 100 Clinton-street.

A colored man, name unknown, who was hung in Madison-street by the mob.

Hugh Mann, shot through the heart at No. 277 First-avenue.

An unknown man, shot at No. 304 Third-street.

Patrick Casey, who died from injuries received at No. 331 West Forty-third-street.

The same Coroner held inquests on the bodies of five persons at Bellevue Hospital who died from burns. Their names are unknown.

Also, upon the body of a colored man, who died from the effects of burns and bruises received at the hands of the mob on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body of Peter Miller, aged 30 years, residing at No. 190 West Thirty-eighth-street, who was accidentally killed by a shot from the military while they were engaged in suppressing a riot on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Also on the body of George Miller, aged 46 years, residing at No. 265 West Thirty-sixth-street, who was shot by a soldier at the same place, while the military were endeavoring to put down the rioters. The testimony shows that these two persons mixed among the crowd, not as rioters, but as a matter of curiosity, and although warned by the authorities to retire from the street, they did not do so.

WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS.

AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Thomas Henderson, aged 22, 40 East Twenty-sixth-street, Policeman, Twenty-ninth Precinct, brought in at 5:45 P. M., by friends from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, injured in a riot (injury in head.

Charles R. Law, aged 37, 219 Grand-street, Policeman, Eighth Precinct, brought in at 1:50 P. M., by his friends, from Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, where he was injured in a riot (injury of head.)

L. A. Fleming, aged 34, Policeman, Twenty-ninth precinct, brought in at 3:05 P. M. by officer Gunner, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, from the station house (injured in a riot—injury of head.)

Thomas Wynne, aged 44, Policeman, Eighteenth Precinct—brought in at 2:20 P. M., by Officer Duryea, of the Eighteenth Precinct, from between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, Third-avenue—injured in a riot—(injury of head and stabbed in right arm.)

Cornelius Sullivan, aged 29, No. 236 First-avenue, laborer—brought in at 1:20 P. M., by friends, from Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue—where he was shot in a riot—(shot in right leg.)

John Allock, aged 44, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, soldier—brought in at 3½ P. M., by Officer Frost, of the Twenty-first Precinct, from No. 183 Fortieth-street, and Third-avenue, where he was found in a basement, wounded. (Injury of head.)

Edward Murphy, aged 44, No. 309 Monroe-street, laborer—brought in at 3:55 P. M. by Officer Schofield, of the Eighteenth Precinct, from corner Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street—wounded in a riot. (Shot in right arm.)

Unknown Man—Brought in at 1:15 P. M. by Officer Kealy, of the — Precinct, from corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue, injured in a riot. (Burns.)

Thos. Hannigan, aged 26, No. 268 East Eighteenth-street, laborer; brought in at 5:45 P. M., by his friends, from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue—wounded in a riot. (Burns.)

Marcus Pocham, aged 29, No. 306 Delancy-street, laborer; brought in at 5:10 P. M., by Officer Rooney, of the Eighteenth Precinct, from the Station-house—injured in a riot. (Burns.)

William Carson, aged 34, No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, discharged soldier—brought in at 6¾ P. M., by friends from Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street: injured in a riot. (Injury of head.)

John Costello, aged 12, No. 263 First-avenue, minor—brought in at 7 P. M. by his father, from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where he was burned.

Daniel Russamen, aged 44, soldier—brought in at 10:10 P. M. by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct, from the Station-house—injured in a riot—injured on head.

Thomas Quade, aged 30, No. 62 Marion-street, laborer—brought in by his sister—injured by Harlem Railroad car—not rioter.

Frederick Lieder, aged 37, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue A, basketmaker—brought in by his friends from Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where he was burned and otherwise injured.

Peter Huston, (colored,) aged 63, whitewasher, No. 74 Roosevelt-street—brought in by Officer Nixon, of the Seventh Precinct, from Station-house—beaten corner Oak and Chambers streets—injury to side.

Thomas Gibson, aged 21, boiler-maker, No. 14 Jackson-street; brought in at 11:25 A. M., by friends—shot by soldiers in Lewis-street about 10:25 A. M.—shot in arm.

Thomas Lewis, aged No. 38, boarding-house keeper, No. 137 Baxter-street, rear; brought in at 12 o'clock, noon, by Officer Wilkinson, of the Seventh Precinct, from Monroe, near Market-street; injury of head.

John Ennis, aged 16, plumber, No. 139 East Twenty-ninth-street; came in 12½ P. M.; injured by a blow of a club; injury of head.

John Mulhare, aged 8, minor, No. 143 East Thirty-fifth-street; brought in at 12¾ P. M., by his mother—shot while looking out of the window of his residence; shot through the right eye.

Michael McCarty, aged 27, No. 812 Avenue A; brought in at 12¾ P. M., by a friend, from corner of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Details from Our Own Correspondent.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY

Condition of the Garrison and Citizens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Saturday, July 4, 1863.

After 47 days of most patient endurance and desperate fighting, by slow but sure approaches, the Army of the Tennessee, with the laurels of Champion Hills, Raymond and Jackson still green upon their brows, celebrates the eighty-seventh anniversary of our national birthday and the greatest victory known to American arms, within the works and walls of treason's strongest citadel.

During the last week of the siege deserters began to flock into our line night after night, under cover of darkness. The report which they brought concerning the condition of the rebels went to prove almost conclusively their inability to hold out many days, and what is very remarkable, the statements of nearly all corroborated each other. They represented the troops as being in a demoralized state—that the men were living on four ounces, and then still later, on two ounces of flour per day, and a small mite of beef or bacon, and scarcity of ammunition. Then came the reports of issuing mule-meat. At times, however, these stories seemed most improbable, from the briskness and deadly determination with which their men fought our approach; but it became a notable fact that their efforts were being exerted entirely on the defensive, seldom offering to draw the fire of our men, and frequently, when vigorous firing had been opened by our infantry and artillery, they scarcely ventured a reply. Opinions in regard to their adoption of this course were at variance. Some attributed it to a scarcity of ammunition, while others urged that it was a trap to induce us to make an assault; but the former has since proved to have been the real reason.

The firing along our entire lines for the past week was quite as brisk, if not more so, for a few days, than of the week previous, but as I remarked above, it did not meet with a corresponding reply from our neighbors "across the road."

So far as lay in their power, each corps, division and brigade commander contributed their utmost toward the reduction of the beleaguered city; but all could not be equally prominent in a siege of this kind. The unprecedented success which has crowned the effort of Gen. GRANT is mainly due to the careful and judicious selections he has made in placing his troops. In every instance where commands have been selected by him for important positions, they have proved themselves equal to their trust; for in very many cases the importance is enhanced or diminished by the efficiency, or neglect, or indifference of the immediate commanders.

As reports of the siege from time to time have shown, MCPHERSON'S corps, as well as being the centre position, had become the centre of action; and the foremost and consequently most important division was that of Maj.-Gen. LOGAN.

The troops of MCPHERSON'S corps were mainly composed of the original and veteran regiments of Gen. GRANT'S command, containing all the regiments with which he fought his first battle, and won his first victory of this war, (at Belmont, Mo.)

The sapping and mining by LOGAN'S division was continued up to the very moment that negotiations begun, his advance works then being within thirty-five feet of the rebel works at the Black Fort or Fort Hill. On the 25th ult. the first of LOGAN'S mines were sprung beneath this fort, and the breach was held by our men. It was in the effort to hold this breach that the Forty-fifth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. JASPER A. MALTBY, of LEGGETT'S brigade, did such desperate fighting, by which they lost in killed and wounded sixty-seven. Among the former was Lieut.-Col. M. SMITH, recently Provost-Marshal at Memphis, and Maj. FISK, a gallant officer, who commanded one of our transports which ran by the rebel batteries at this place in April last. Col. MALTBY was also severely wounded. There is no doubt but that the fighting which was done upon this occasion exceeded in severity any that has been done during the war. In opening the breach after the explosion, many on both sides were bayoneted, and a number of the rebels had their skulls split open by shovels in the hands of our men, who, under the deadliest fire ever endured by human beings, were endeavoring to and did intrench themselves. The occupation of this point by LOGAN'S First brigade gave us a decided advantage over and perfectly disconcerted the enemy.

On the 30th of June an officer came to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters about noon, and stated that a flag of truce had come from the rebel lines, asking that two English subjects might be permitted to pass into our lines. Gen. GRANT returned an answer saying that an opportunity had been offered to all this class of persons, who desired to leave the city, and since they failed to avail themselves of it, he did not intend to give them a second chance; that these British subjects had made their choice, and must abide by it, as they should not now be allowed to pass into his lines.

LOGAN'S last mine was fired on the 1st, at 12:30 P. M. At the same moment, OFFLEY'S battery of two 9-inch Dahlgrens (Battery Logan) shelled the breach, and Gen. JOHN E. SMITH'S siege guns on the left, together with BRANAGAN'S battery of 30-pound Parrotts, beside numerous other batteries along the line of our works, opened with remarkable vigor and effect. In consequence of the supposed dampness of some of the powder used in tamping up the mine, it was found that it would fail to accomplish the results sought, but notwithstanding this, the explosion proved to be a perfect success. The shock produced by the explosion was very similar to that of an earthquake, and for several moments huge clods of earth, sticks of timber, and men, could be seen flying in the air in all directions. Some of the *débris* was thrown to the height of fifty feet. The bodies of some six wounded and mangled rebels and negroes were thrown close to our works. The number of rebels killed and wounded by this explosion, I learn since from a rebel officer who was near the scene, will amount to over one hundred. The firing on the 1st continued until late in the night, when it almost entirely ceased. Another mine had been prepared by Gen. RANSOM, of MCARTHUR'S division, now attached to LOGAN'S, which was to have been sprung the following day, but for some unexplained reasons, Gen. GRANT countermanded the order for its explosion.

Nothing beyond the usual amount of musketry and cannonading occurred on the 2d.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER.

A flag of truce, borne by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Gen. PEMBERTON'S Staff, made its appearance in Gen. A. J. SMITH'S front about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. An officer was sent out to receive it, who conducted the Confederate emissaries blindfolded to Gen. BURBRIDGE'S quarters, where they remained while Gen. SMITH conveyed their dispatches to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, which was some four miles distant, and returned with a reply.

The purport of PEMBERTON'S message to Gen. GRANT and the response of the latter, you have doubtless already published in their official form.

Orders were at once sent along the lines for all firing to cease until further instruction, which as fast as it could be communicated from one command to another, was complied with.

When it was known that a flag of truce was out, the men of the two contending armies, who for 47 days had been concealed from each other at a short distance by the curtains of earth that had been constructed for defence and protection, mounted their respective works, seeming like beings resurrected from the earth. Every hill, earthwork and knoll within range of the human eye was alive with human beings. Some stared at each other either in mute astonishment or contempt, while others indulged in friendly conversation, and more in criticisms and vague inquiries.

In LOGAN'S front, the combatants were near enough each other to pass over articles of exchange on a pole. When our boys mounted on the outer crest or curtain left in advance of the crater of the last mine exploded, a rebel officer requested one of ours to keep his men in their own works. "These are our works," rung out a hundred voices, "and we intend to keep them." The Confederate begged pardon for his mistake, remarking that he did not suppose we were so close. "You'll find us a —— sight closer before this time next week," bawled out a big-fisted Illinoisian. "How do you secesh like us Union boys, anyhow?" shouted another. "Better at a distance," replied secesh. "And how do you enjoy your little old mule meat," says another, and so they kept it up by a thousand sharp questions to which the secesh retorted.

During this time the two rebel officers were entertained in the most friendly manner. After a short time their eyes were unbandaged and they entered freely in conversation on general topics of the past.

In the course of about two hours Gen. SMITH having returned from Gen. GRANT with the beforementioned reply to PEMBERTON'S proposals, the rebel officers were escorted back to their lines.

Our men were all ordered back into their works, with instructions to fire at any rebel head that presented itself. Battery Logan and a number of others immediately resumed their firing against the rebel works, and in less than fifteen minutes after the truce bearers had been dismissed, hostilities were resumed along our entire line. This was about 11 o'clock A. M.

At about 2 P. M. a second flag of truce came out of the rebel lines, when, as soon as seen, an officer was sent forward to receive it. Its object was to ask for a personal interview between Gens. PEMBERTON and GRANT. Word was returned that the interview would be granted. Accordingly, Gen. GRANT and a number of officers rode forward to where LOGAN'S sap takes an angular shoot to the north, and there awaited the appearance of PEMBERTON'S flag. Firing along the lines on both sides ceased, and the eyes of all around were directed to where Gen. GRANT and his party were waiting. At 2:30 P. M. the expected flag came in sight on the Jackson road, directly in front of LOGAN'S siege guns, to the left of the end of the sap, and a short distance from the enemy's works. Gen. GRANT'S escort and accompanying officers moved forward to the place of meeting. On reaching there it was found that Gen. PEMBERTON had not yet arrived. The rebel officers present were Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY, and a few others whose names I did not learn. These officers were then introduced to those on our side, and a very sociable chat was indulged in. Gen. BOWEN then retired, and in a short time returned with Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON and escort. He dismounted and came forward to where Gens. GRANT and ORD were engaged in conversation. Gen. GRANT turned as he approached, but did not offer to speak. There was a moment's pause, neither offering to renew the acquaintance which had terminated over ten years ago, while each were Lieutenants in the same regiment, and had fought through the campaign in Mexico together. The pause was but momentary, and might not have been noticed by those who were not cognizant of the fact above mentioned—when Gen. BOWEN stepped forward and formally introduced them.

Upon Gen. PEMBERTON being introduced to Gen. GRANT I did not hear any remark made by either. PEMBERTON stood for a moment abashed, then in a defiant attitude he ran his hand through his hair, and in a commanding tone renewed his propositions for the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation, stating at the conclusion of his remarks that he had been personally present at the surrender of Vera Cruz, and one other capitulation in Mexico, and that the plan he suggested was the one that was pursued on both occasions there. GRANT, however, again refused to comply with his request—which drew from PEMBERTON the announcement that he would then fight it out to the last.

GRANT made no reply to this, that I heard of, but was about leaving, when PEMBERTON called him back, when they both walked off a short distance to where there stood some small trees and shrubbery, and there seated themselves upon the grass, where they remained in consultation for about three-quarters of an hour. The other rebel and Federal officers scattered themselves around in groups and conversed freely. Among those present on our side I noticed Maj.-Gen. ORD, Brig.-Gen. J. T. SULLIVAN, Inspector-General of the Department, and the following officers of Gen. GRANT'S Staff.

Lieut-Col. John A. Rawlings, A. A. General.
Col. John Riggin Jr., Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Bowers, Judge Advocate.
Maj. E. D. Osband, commanding Escort.
Lieut.-Col. Kent, Provost-Marshal-General.
Capt. Ross, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. McPherson, and following Staff:
Lieut.-Col. Clark, Acting Adjutant-General.
Col. Coolbaugh.
Lieut.-Col. Strong, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. Gill, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, and following Staff:
Maj. R. R. Townes, Acting Adjutant-General.
Maj. W. C. Carroll, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. S. Hoover, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Haynie, Aid-de-Camp.

During the time these negotiations were in progress the scene which presented itself on both sides of the line was one of the most interesting possible. As in the morning, the hill and parapets of both armies swarmed with their thousands of soldiers, with a steady gaze fixed upon the spot where so much to them of mystery was being enacted. As the conference was over, both parties mounted their horses and rode back to their lines. Orders were forwarded along the lines to have the men remain quiet in the trenches, and that no firing should be resumed until further orders.

In the interview between GRANT and PEMBERTON the terms of surrender proposed by the latter were discussed and modified, one by one, until something like an understanding was arrived at, when they separated, so that PEMBERTON might submit them in writing to Gen. GRANT, which was done the same afternoon.

These were expressed as follows:

1. That all officers be paroled and allowed to retain their side arms and private baggage, and all mounted officers be allowed to take out one horse.

2. That the troops be marched outside of their works, stack their arms, and be marched off.

3. That all private property of citizens should be respected and protected.

The first condition was accepted. To the second GRANT replied that if he (PEMBERTON) meant by this that the troops were to be marched off in a body he would not consent to the terms, but if he meant that they should be marched back into their works, after stacking their arms, it was satisfactory, except that he (GRANT) would require each man to be paroled separately, and to remain in our lines for such length of time as the work of paroling would require; and as to the third condition he would not agree or bind himself to place a guard over any private property of rebel citizens; that he did not intend that his men should be allowed to plunder or in any way molest property of any kind, but preferred the regulation of these matters to suit himself or the requirements of the service, concluding by saying that if the terms, as modified, were accepted, to notify him of the same, as soon as practicable, by the messenger, and, to prevent our men from firing upon his, to raise a white flag at various points along his works at 10 o'clock A. M., of to-day, the 4th.

This last communication to PEMBERTON was borne under a flag of truce by Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. BADCOCK, Gen. D. M. D. LEGGETT, and Capt. HOTELLING, of Gen. LOGAN'S Staff. Reaching the place of rendezvous, on the Jackson road, under the big oak tree, at 10 o'clock P. M., the hour appointed to receive Gen. GRANT'S [illegible], the party did not have to wait long after reaching there. They were [illegible] the pickets and the rebels [illegible] near enough either to hear all ordinary conversation distinctly. The rebel picket was hailed and informed that Gen. GRANT'S messenger was in waiting upon Gen. PEMBERTON'S officer appointed to receive the message. The picket informed them that he was close at hand; so in a few moments more Col. MONTGOMERY and a Capt. TAYLOR, with their escort, rode out and received the communition from Col. WILSON. Col. MONTGOMERY stated that there were some Union prisoners just inside their works, whom the officer in charge desired should be received now and receipted for, Gen. GRANT having signified his willingness to PEMBERTON to receive them. Col. WILSON referred Col. MONTGOMERY to Gen. LEGGETT, who, after a few explanations, consented to receive the prisoners in question and receipt for them. They were brought out, receipted for, and left in our hands. There were some fourteen in number, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain and two Lieutenants. These prisoners were the few left of those taken on the 22d of May, in the assault. They told most doleful tales relating to the condition of the rebels, and all agreed that there was no other alternative but surrender, and that it would be accomplished before the sun would set on the 4th, as the garrison and citizens were in a perfect dread of the coming morrow, as it was the universal belief that if the place was not surrendered by that time, that a combined assault would be made on their lines by our forces. They also corroborated the statements of deserters concerning the demoralization existing among the rebels, and the scarcity of food and the issuing of mule meat; they also reported that our artillery was doing great damage to the houses in the city—one shell having gone through the prison in which they were confined the day before. The men did not complain of any bad treatment, as they were furnished with as good living as the rebels gave to their own men, but they were glad to be released.

At 4 o'clock this morning an answer to Gen. GRANT'S last note, saying that if the terms as modified were accepted, the same would be signified by displaying the white flags at 10 o'clock, as suggested.

This morning broke clear and beautiful, and for the first time for forty-eight days the sound of arms was hushed. The first hours wore away in idle lounging and chatting over the events of yesterday, and in controversies as to the final result of all these four and twenty hours spent in negotiations. A hundred different views were to be heard in all quarters. Some would denounce the affair as a trick—a weak invention of the enemy to gain time, and get a better idea of our strength and the position of our works, and to gain time upon us in order to make preparations to strengthen their weak points and guard against our strong ones. Others, better informed and more credulous, felt sure of the final result, and all began to look eagerly for the appointed time to arrive when the results would be shown by the appearance or failure to appear of the sign of surrender. Between 8 and 9 o'clock men and officers began to invest themselves in their sightliest uniforms, both in honor of the day, and in preparation for the great events anticipated. As 10 o'clock approached all eyes were bent upon the rebel works. Considerable uneasiness began to display itself, for expectation was on the tip-toe. The watches varied, and as a matter of course each man claimed his time as the only correct and reliable time in the lines. Some alleged that it was past 10, and the incredulous were triumphant. Still all eyes were directed to where the flag was expected to be raised, and every field glass was in requisition. A few moments more of suspense, and those with glasses claimed to see something white flying on the left, in front of ORD, and in a few minutes more up went the white emblem in the centre and other points. The great siege was ended. The dreadful barriers which closed the father of waters were stricken down. The Sebastopol of the Valley of the Mississippi had surrendered. Vicksburgh, the long-coveted stronghold of rebellion—Vicksburgh, the impregnable—was ours.

As surprising as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that when these flags were hoisted, it created no noisy demonstration from our troops. The reasons for this unlooked-for coldness on the part of our men are accounted for in more ways than one. In the first place, it must be remembered that it is no new thing for this army to hail a victory. The fall of this place was looked upon by all here as a foregone conclusion, and there are but few, if any, who have deferred its possession to a later day than this day week, and nearly all set it down for to-day. But some differed in their desires as to the means by which we should secure the victory, and many, very many, were sadly disappointed to find that their expectations of taking the place by assault had been anticipated. It is this reason mainly that caused the suppression of that spirit of enthusiasm that is likely to be manifested upon occasions of this kind. But it will be seen hereafter that this state of things existed only in consequence of ignorance of the magnitude and sublimity of the achievement.

Directly after the white flag had been raised on the rebel fortifications Gen. MCPHERSON, accompanied by a portion of his Staff, rode into the rebel line to Gen. FORNEY'S headquarters, where he met Gen. PEMBERTON and received the formal surrender of the place.

Owing to the distinguished part that had been taken in the siege by the Forty-fifth regiment Illinois Volunteers, of LEGGETT'S brigade, LOGAN'S division, and for the gallant manner in which it had fought to hold the breach caused by the explosion of LOGAN'S first mine on the 25th of June, the distinguished honor of having their flag float from the tower of the Court-house was conferred upon them. Their standard was planted there at noon to-day by Lieut.-Col. STRONG, of Gen. MCPHERSON'S Staff.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY BY LOGAN'S DIVISION.

After the surrender was announced, Gen. LOGAN was ordered to march his division in and take command of the city, all other forces to remain at their old camps.

About noon the division moved forward in the following order of march; the Forty-fifth Illinois, occupying the advanced position towards the enemy, was given the advance on entering the city.

Major-Gen. James B. McPherson, Staff and escort.
Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Staff and escort.
First brigade, Logan's division, McPherson's corps, Brig-Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby, commanding.
Thirty-first Illinois, Major Robert Pierson, commanding.
Twentieth Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bradley, commanding.
Twenty-third Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Davis, commanding.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Howe, commanding.
Battery Hickenlooper, two 30-pound Parrotts, Lieut. Patrick Brannagan, First United States infantry, commanding.
Whitehouse battery, four 24-pound howitzers, Capt. Whitehouse commanding.
Second brigade, Logan's division, McPherson's corps, Brig.-Gen. John D. Stephenson, commanding.
Seventeenth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. ——, commanding.
Eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Sturgis, commanding.
Eighty-first Illinois, Col. Campbell, commanding.
Seventh Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Oliver, commanding.
Third brigade, McArthur's division (transferred to Logan in place of his, Logan's Third brigade, sent out on Black River,) Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding.
Eleventh Illinois, Col. Coats, commanding.
Seventy-second Illinois, Col. Starring, commanding.
Ninety-fifth Illinois, Col Humphreys, commanding.
Fourteenth Wisconsin, Col. Ward, commanding.
Seventeenth Wisconsin, Col. Malloy, commanding.
Battery Powell, Capt. Powell, commanding.
Battery Clayton, Capt. Clayton, commanding.
Battery Mann, Capt. Mann, commanding.
Capt. Bush's pioneer battery.

The band in advance entered the enemy's works, and penetrated some distance, playing "Dixie."

As our troops marched into the city the rebels crowded the sides of the road to witness the movements. Although our men were in the highest spirits no remarks derogatory to their vanquished enemies were made—nor did I hear any from the rebel side. The most perfect order prevailed. The day was a very hot one, and the dust on the road over which they had to pass was fully four inches deep—entirely enveloping our men in its clouds. The head of the column entered the public square at 2 o'clock, and as soon as our boys got sight of and in front of the tattered flag of the Forty-fifth, their enthusiasm lost all bounds. As each regiment came in front of the Court-house they halted, and then came such cheers [illegible]. The air was perfectly black with hats; [illegible] with this demonstration of their joy, but they flung even their muskets, canteens and other accoutrements into the air, and many of them danced about in the wildness of their joy. On entering the Jackson road, after crossing the enemy's works, we found the banks on the side of the road perfectly cut to pieces by caves and excavations. This road runs southwest, and for the greater part of the way is cut through high hills, leaving perpendicular bluffs on either side. The soil is of a yellowish cast and very solid. These excavations are for the most part cut in the shape of an arch large enough to admit the bodies of two or more persons in a sitting posture. Many of them are cut deep into the hills, forming a passage to caves and chambers of dimensions large enough to live in, all of which were used as a protection against our shells. About half a mile in toward the city on the right of the road is a valley of great depth and area, where a large number of regiments were encamped, being out of range of most of our artillery; yet even a portion of this valley was within range, and under control of the 30-pound Parrotts, commanded by Lieut. BRANAGAN, who frequently amused himself in firing at the wagon trains which were obliged to pass by a point in the main road within range of these superior guns.

The city looked much dilapidated, as there were but few houses which were not perforated with solid shot or shells—nearly all of which were tenantless. But few of the citizens ventured to live above ground during the siege. Some had deserted their dwellings entirely, and huddled themselves in caves on the outskirts of the city, at points least exposed to the fire of our heavy guns and mortars from the fleet, while others dug caves in underneath their houses or took refuge in the cellars. A great many houses were torn to pieces on the inside, where shells had gone through the roofs and exploded after entering. As our troops moved in, however, the citizens began to crawl out of their holes and resume life above ground. The number of citizens killed and wounded by our shot and shell since the siege commenced, a large proportion of whom were women, was about 260. The belle of Mississippi, I learn,—a Miss HOLLY, of Holly Springs, had her head taken off her shoulders by one of our shells.

It was reported a short time since that Gen. PEMBERTON'S wife had been killed by the explosion of a shell from our works, but this has proved to be untrue. She is unhurt.

As might have been expected, all the business houses in the city were closed—but by the time our men got into the city, the rebels, taking advantage of the excitement, had broken into many of them and plundered them of their contents. I regret, however, to be obliged to mention the fact that many of our own men joined in these disreputable proceedings, and commenced assisting the rebels and negroes to carry off private property.

Those who engaged in this unsoldier-like business, however, were not the men who had been ordered to march in and take possession of the place, but stragglers from the various commands, who were in the city against positive orders. They were not suffered to carry off their booty, but they were "gobbled up" with their plunder, before they could get back to their camp, by the Provost-Guard, who policed the town as soon as possible after coming into our possession. They were not so successful with the secesh, as many of them filled carpet-bags and their knapsacks with clothing and other like articles, and claimed them as their personal effects and baggage.

The condition of the rebel soldiers and citizens was most deplorable. Nearly all were worn down to skeletons by disease and starvation. The most extravagant and improbable stories heretofore reported of their condition, proved to be more than true. All had been living for week after week upon four ounces of flour and a piece of beef or bacon as big as one's three fingers, which morsel had to serve them through the 24 hours, and the last few days they received mule meat in rations. There is not a shadow of a doubt as to the truth of this, as I learn from one of the rebel commissaries that, on the 3d, 80 head of mules had been slaughtered for the use of the men, and 40 head on the morning of the 4th. When it was found by the rebels that they were not likely to be reinforced by JOHNSTON, and that their supplies were fast failing, all the stores that were in the hands of citizens and families were seized by the commissariat, and the contents were afterward dealt out to them in rations of the smallest possible quantity, barely sufficient to sustain life.

As soon and as fast as the forms of parole could be printed, after our entry into the city, all the General and Staff officers were paroled. Among the Generals paroled to-day are:

Maj.-Gens. STEVENSON, M. L. SMITH, BOWEN, FORNEY and HEBBART; and Brig.-Gens. LEE, BALDWIN, A. G. TAYLOR, (a nephew of Ex-President Z. TAYLOR,) BUFORD, MOORE, SCHOEP, HARRIS, VAUGHAN, BARTON, CUMMINGS, COCHRANE, REYNOLDS and WALL. Gen. PEMBERTON was not among the number—he will probably be fixed off to-morrow.

The following is the form of parole:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 4, A. D., 1863.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, ——, a ——, Company —, Volunteers C. S. A., being a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburgh and its garrison, by Lieut.-Gen. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, commanding, on the Fourth day of July, 1863, do, in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this, my solemn parole, under oath, that I will not take up arms again, against the United States, nor serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison or field-works held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisoners, depots, or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Name of officer signing.
Given before me this — day of ——, 1863.
—————— and Paroling Officer.

As the men are to be paroled separately, it will require some two or three weeks to finish the work. The officers are allowed to pass out as fast as they receive their paroles. I presume the same plan will be adopted with the men. They are to receive three days' rations after being paroled. In the first interview had between Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON, the latter remarked, that if the men were to be paroled, he desired that they should be allowed eight days' rations, which he proposed to furnish out of the Confederate stores on hand. Gen. GRANT stated that if there were enough rations turned over to him to furnish the men with that number of rations, he was willing to let them have it, if not, he would regulate the number of days' rations to each man, as the emergency might require, but it turned out that the Confederate commissariat could not furnish a single day's ration. Gen. GRANT concluded that three days' rations would be sufficient to furnish them, after feeding them while awaiting their parole.

The feelings of these men appeared different from those of any rebels I ever met with. I did not meet with one man who desired to go to a parole camp, or even to return into service again. They were heartily sick of their bargain; but it was no bargain for the majority of them, as they were nearly all conscripts, fighting from compulsion. Even those who lived in the most southern sections expressed the determination to go home as soon as paroled, and there to remain until the war is over. All of the Missourians and foreigners desired to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and be sent North. I met with many, very many, who protested that they would not take any parole—that they desired to go North, and become loyal and peaceable citizens; and rather than be paroled and risk the chances of going through the same hardships that many of them had suffered for two years, they would stay where they were, and never go out of our lines. When told that, by the stipulations of the surrender, they would first be obliged to take the parole and be placed outside of our lines, they seemed much disappointed; but many of them said that, after all, it would only amount to the form of the thing, if they would be allowed to return into our lines again, and then take the oath. This method I am very confident will be adopted by large numbers of the rebels. I am very well convinced, from the opportunities that I have had of judging of the matter, that not one-twentieth part of this army surrendered to-day will ever be brought into the field again, or ever got together, in a parole camp. The fact is, that the army is so thoroughly demoralized that it will be impossible to reorganize them even by force. It could scarcely be more thoroughly destroyed if half its number had been killed. I am credibly informed, through one of their officers, that this is the remains of an army which, prior to Gen. GRANT'S campaign from Port Gibson, numbered 52,000 men. Thus it will be seen that from the day that GRANT'S army moved on Port Gibson, up to to-day, including the killed, wounded and prisoners, at Champion Hills, Raymond and Jackson, he has destroyed one of the largest armies ever collected together in the West, with a loss less than one-tenth part that which he has inflicted.

The advantages of this surrender over that of Fort Donelson are very great, not to speak of the enormous saving it is to the Government. The Fort Donelson prisoners, like those at Vicksburgh, though not so emaciated by hunger, were worn down in health and spirits from over-exertion and exposure, and at the time they were captured many of them were unfit for active duty. They were sent North in the Spring or latter part of Winter, where they were well fed, had plenty of rest, remained in a cool and exhilirating climate during the hot months, and in the Fall were brought down to Vicksburgh, fat, hearty and more rebellious than before, to be exchanged for the poor emaciated wretches who had been pining away with hunger and disease contracted in their filthy dens of prisons in the most sultry and pestilential portions of the rebel dominion.

As I have already remarked, but very few of the number paroled will ever be returned to service again, since we are not bound to place those who desire to escape, outside of our lines where they can again be "gobbled up" and placed in camp of parole. Whereas if they were sent North to be exchanged at some future time, we would be obliged to deliver them at some specified point where an armed force would be in readiness to compel them to go immediately into service again.

All things considered, it is by far the most complete and fruitful victory that our arms have achieved.

OLIVER.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Nashville Again Isolated—"Glorious Uncertainty" About News—Rejoicing Over Vicksburgh Fallen—How the Capital of Tennessee Celebrated the Fourth—The State Convention—Resolutions—Rains.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 10, 1863.

The guerrillas have again interrupted communication by rail between this point and Louisville. Since Friday evening last no train has reached us from the latter city. Whether the track is torn up in places, as it is reported to be, with a bridge or two destroyed, by MORGAN and his predatory hordes, or whether fear of being set upon by these marauding lyers-in-wait, has kept the trains from attempting the transit, we have no certain means of determining. The interruption at the present juncture is specially vexatious.

Nashville is thirsting for news in detail of the operations in Pennsylvania of the Union and rebel armies. The telegraph has vouchsafed us little more than inklings into the real posture of affairs, on the progress and results of which the whole country is looking with so profound and absorbing an interest. The news coming to us through this channel has been eminently incoherent, if not contradictory. We understand that LEE has met a signal discomfiture, the prisoners captured from him being counted by thousands—that his rout, however, was not a disastrous defeat, but that the decisive battle remained to be fought still. The rebel sympathizers here exult in alleging that MORGAN has possession of the telegraph, and thus the tidings are the fruit of his hoaxing ingenuity. There is nothing for it but to wait, with what patience we may, till the full and joyous stream of tidings shall pour upon us through the reestablished channel. You will see from this how dependent the comfortable life of Nashville is upon the railroad that links her to Louisville—how essential to her health to keep this great highway unobstructed.

Meanwhile the news to be relied on has been enough to awaken the liveliest rejoicing. GRANT'S glorious work has culminated, and Vicksburgh is ours!—surrendered, too, of all days in the year, on the Fourth of July! On this day, moreover, ROSECRANS telegraphs that the rear of BRAGG'S army, in swift retreat, disappeared over the Cumberland Mountains, thus freeing the soil of Middle, and virtually of all, Tennessee from the pressure of rebel regiments. Do not these events indicate the grand consummation, long yearned and prayed for by the patriotic hearts, to be close at hand? Do they not proclaim the swiftly-coming overthrow of this hideous and accursed rebellion? Fifty guns from Capitol Hill at dawn on Wednesday, and an illumination last evening expressed and emphasized the joy of the people here at the news received, and the cheering prospect that it opened.

The "glorious Fourth" was celebrated on a scale and with a spirit which would have done no discredit to Nashville in its palmiest days of patriotic devotion to the Government and Union. The ringing of all the bells and thundering salvos of artillery, greeted the opening day. The multitude of flags displayed from windows and balconies, gave to the streets an appearance at once exhilirating and brilliant. Crowds gathered on the square and along the sidewalks of the main streets, with the view of witnessing the procession. This was long and imposing. Six regiments, chiefly of East Tennessee troops, were followed by the members of the Union Club and the Union League, with banners and devices and citizens indefinitely drawn out. The exercises were held in a beautiful grove, near Fort Gillem, a mile from the city. Gov. JOHNSON was to have presided, but sickness in his family prevented his being present. Parson BROWNLOW was invited to preside, and made a short characteristic speech, greatly to the delectation of the dense throng of soldiers and citizens surrounding the stand. The orator of the day was Prof. MCCOY, of Albany, I believe, formerly, who, though the occasion of no small *disunion* in the New-York State Temperance Society once, is a staunch advocate of the National *Union* now. His speech occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, and was, he told us, the same substantially that he had given some eighty times in other localities. With the thermometer near 90°, it required patriotism at the red-hot heat to stand an oration of such dimensions uncomplainingly to the close. The hearers did stand it, however, which evidenced that they were pleased. The more thoughtful among them would have been greatly better pleased had the orator's argument and illustration been condensed, as they might easily have been, to within forty, or fifty minutes. The Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was the orator at Edgefield, a hamlet directly opposite Nashville across the Cumberland. He instructed, as he always does, the large audience assembled there to hear him. In the evening the Assembly Chamber was densely thronged, and various speakers continued and intensified the wholesome impressions already received. The day, on the whole, was pleasant and profitable, and will have fragrant memories for the coming time.

The call for a State Convention, issued on the 20th of June, to be composed of loyal citizens of Tennessee, to deliberate on matters of high interest to the State, was duly responded to, and the meeting held in the capitol on the 1st instant. Representatives from forty counties were present. No special delegated authority was assumed, the members appearing there simply as individual loyal citizens, to consider what the interests of Tennessee most urgently demand in the present crisis. The number in attendance was about two hundred, the Convention holding daily sessions from the 1st to the 7th, when it adjourned. Most of the prominent Union citizens of the State were present. The discussions took a wide range, and were earnest, vigorous, highly loyal in their tone, and for the most part harmonious. The question of slavery was not formally introduced, it being deemed desirable to avoid for the occasion, a topic concerning which the views of Tennesseans, though staunch in their determination to support the Government, are yet not in full unison. While some are prepared to take the highest ground in favor of emancipation, others are not ready yet to pronounce the policy as wise, expedient or just. The question, therefore, for harmony's sake, was waived.

The action of the Convention, as affecting directly the interests of the State, and demanded by its present exigencies, is embodied in the following resolutions, presented by Mr. BROWNLOW, Chairman of the Special Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That all laws, ordinances and resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee since April 12, 1861, intended to effect constitutional changes in the government of the State, and to separate it from the Federal Union, are unauthorized, the work of usurpation and therefore void.

Resolved, That in view of these consequences, and of this condition of the State resulting from such pretended legislation, it is of vital importance to the people to elect a Legislature to meet at this Capital on the first Monday in October next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Resolved, That as the overthrow by treason of the civil powers of the State has demanded the exercise of the power granted to the Federal Government to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government—that this Convention cordially approve the action of the President in the appointment of ANDREW JOHNSON Military Governor of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we request Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to issue writs of election, and appoint such agents as may be necessary to hold elections for members of the Legislature on the first Thursday in August next, or as soon thereafter as may be expedient, and that he provide such agents with the means of carrying out the purposes of such appointment.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of policy of Gov. JOHNSON, as Military Governor of the State, and pledge to him our hearty coöperation and support, in whatever measures may be requisite for the restoration of Tennessee and her people to their civil and Federal relations.

These resolutions were passed almost unanimously. When carried into effect, as they doubtless will be, they will enable Tennessee to rejoice in a loyal Legislature once more, and to take rank proudly amongst the loyal States. Such a result will be hailed with joy, not only by every loyal Tennesseean, but by every true lover of the Union, one and indivisible, throughout the land!

With the exception of only one or two days, the clouds have poured out water upon us daily, from the morning that ROSECRANS' army moved, June 24, until now. The General might easily say, therefore, without hyperbole, in his dispatch, that but for the unprecedented rains, he would have given the *coup de grace* to BRAGG'S fleeing army. The Cumberland has been in superb condition for boats, and water transportation is extraordinarily lively. We shall hope to receive and send our mails *via* Louisville, by this channel, should not the regular communication open soon. In the faith of this, I shall commit what I have written to the post, not without doubt, however, that days enough may elapse before it leaves here and reaches its destination to render it of but little value when received.

C. V. S.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Fourth—Naval News—A Prize—The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, July 6, 1863.

Another anniversary of our nation's birth has passed, and although there was not so much of outward demonstration as has been usual with us, yet I trust there is none the less of love and enthusiasm that cluster around the sacred recollections of the day, and that our reverence for the actors of that hour is rather purified and crystalized by the events through which we are now passing. The usual salutes were fired at morning and noon by the navy and army, and a dress parade in the morning by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. F. H. GOODE, who marched through the principal streets.

The health of the island continues unabatedly good, and showers are frequent.

The arrivals and departures are numerous. During the last twenty-four hours the arrivals have been: Steamers *Octorora*, *Union*, *Scott*, *Alert*, *Jasmine* and *Sagamore*; sloop *Fashion*, from Apalachicola, with materials from wrecked bark *Andrew Manderson*; prize schooner *Frolic*, with cotton and turpentine.

The sloop-of-war *San Jacinto* arrived on the 3d, and on Saturday Admiral BAILEY'S flag was transferred to her with the customary ceremony.

The gunboat steamer *Alabama* arrived on the 2d, from St. Thomas, and is yet in the harbor.

Quite an interesting chase and capture of a rebel cotton schooner took place, a few days since, off the Florida coast, near Crystal River. It seems that the schooner *Frolic*, loaded with cotton, was fallen in with by one of Admiral BAILEY'S small cruisers, the schooner *Two Sisters*, in charge of Acting Master J. BOYLE, who chased her for six hours on the 25th June, firing at her frequently, but unable to run her down from lack of speed, when the small cruiser *Stonewall Jackson* and the gunboat-steamer *Sagamore* both hove in sight, and the capture was finally made by Capt. ENGLISH, of the steamer, and will prove a very good prize—120 bales of cotton and 39 barrels of turpentine. Capt. BOYLE, of the *Two Sisters*, is an ambitious and energetic young officer, deserving of a faster sailing craft, yet doing all that may be done with his means.

The steamer *Octorora* arrived here on the 4th, with 50 bales of cotton, which they picked up after the chase of the rebel steamer *Victory*, in which they participated. She was captured by the *Santiago*, I believe, and sent North. Cargo, 1,075 bales cotton.

The prize steamers *Planter* and *Neptune*, both condemned, will be at once sent on to New-York for sale. The *Planter* has 600 bales of cotton.

As proof of the efficiency of our blockade, I submit the following extracts from the letter of a blockade runner to his friend in rebeldom, which has fallen into the possession of the Court here, viz:

[COPY.]

HAVANA, Cuba, June 5, 1863.

Dr. F. H. Ligon:

SIR: This is to inform you that, on reaching here I found that boats were very scarce, that is, vessels that are for sale are very high, though I succeeded in buying the *Mary Jane* and her boat for $2 0, which is considered here a very cheap boat. I was offered $300 for her; but I concluded that I would try to get her through, though it is a very dangerous time to sail vessels, for, out of fifty-two vessels that left here since the 1st of April, there has only seven of them run clear, and the rest have gone into Key West.

Though I have a great deal of confidence in this boat going through, for Capt. ELLIOTT will carry her if it is possible for her to go.

I give the Captain $600 to make the trip there and back, $100 in advance, and the men $25 in advance and $25 per month, which I think very cheap.

Signed. Yours, truly, J. A. ALLEN.

The Efficiency of the Blockade.

LETTERS FROM ON BOARD A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

We have seen a private letter written by an officer, under date of the 26th ultimo, on board of the United States gunboat *Tahoma* in command of Lieut. ALEXANDER A. SEMMES, in which the writer recounts, among other enterprises, the pursuit of an English schooner, while attempting to break the blockade off Tampa Bay. In the pursuit the schooner was run ashore, but most of her cargo was saved. While unloading the latter her captors found two letters written by the owner of the vessel, and, as they contain the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the blockade in this quarter, we publish the subjoined extracts from their contents. The work of the navy in this branch of the service is not generally or duly appreciated by the public:

[Extract.]

HAVANA, Cuba, June 5, 1863.

DR. F. H. LEJEN—*Sir:* This is to inform you, that on reaching here I found that boats were very scarce—that is vessels that are for atle—and very high, though I succeeded in buying the *Mary Jane** and her boat for $200, which is considered here a very cheap boat. I was offered $300 for her, but I concluded that I would try to get her through, though it is a very dangerous time to sail vessels for, out of fifty-two vessels that left here since the 1st of April, only *seven* of them run clear. The rest have gone into Key West. I have a great deal of confidence in this boat's going through, for Capt. ELLIOTT will carry her through if it is possible for her to go. I thought at first of only giving him one man to go with him, though, on account of rowing if necessary, I consented for him to take two. I give the Captain $600 to make the trip there and back—$100 in advance. * * *

For fear that I should not be here, you will ram every pound of cotton into the schooner that you possibly can get into her, though you will have to put some turpentine for ballast, and consign it to Mr. J. W. DEVER, which I think to be the best house in the place. The schooner is now under English papers. If you wish, you can have them changed to Confederate over there.

J. A. ALLEN.

* The *Mary Jane* registered less than nine (853 95) tons, and drew about three feet of water.

[Extract.]

HAVANA, June 10, 1863.

Mr. B. M. KNIGHT—*Sir:* This is to inform you, &c. * * * Capt. JACK WILLIAMS reached here last Sunday from Key West. He was taken fifteen miles to the southward and westward of Egmond Key. He was picked up by a steamer after three hours' chase, and taken into Key West and confined, which made him sick. He is now getting better, though I never saw a man hate anything so bad in my life as he does being taken. That, I think, is one cause of his being sick. He says now that he could not be paid to take another boat this Summer, for he says that it is impossible for a boat to get through; and not only he says so, but they all say so that have been to Key West, though I am going to try it. Our boat, the *Laura*, has not arrived yet, but she was not in Key West last Saturday. If she has not started from Crystal River yet, I think that, unless you have an excitant mind, that you think will last for her to get over, you had best not let her go. * * *

J. A. ALLEN.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

$194,400 48 IN TREASURE

News from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her Treasure list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$911	Cartwright & Harrison	$1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,200	Parsons & Petit	600
Peck & Church	600	J. F. Joy	2,331
Total			$6,643

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$25,796	Baker & Morrill	$10,200
J. H. Coghill	5,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	6,350
J. B. Newton & Co.	26,295	Marcus C. Hawley	4,115
Jennings & Brewster	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	81,500
W. P. Taaffe	16,500		
Total			$187,757
From Aspinwall			6,643
Grand Total			$194,400

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Whole Country Quiet—Changes in Domestic Policy—Celebration of the Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Tyne*, from Cartagena the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th. She brought no news of importance from the interior. The whole country seems to be in a state of profound quiet. Señor E. SALGAR has retired from the Cabinet of Gen. MOSQUERA, in which he held the position of Minister of National Credit, and has accepted the Governorship of the State of Santander. The new Minister has not yet been announced.

The Asamblea has been busy lately in turning out the late officers of the State Government, and electing new ones. Gen. P. SANTACOLOMA is the new Governor, *vice* Señor MANUEL DIAZ. As Gen. SANTACOLOMA *is not a citizen of this State*, and is not on hand at present, Vice-Gov. PEDRO GOITIA will occupy the chair until the Governor arrives. The other changes are of no interest to your readers.

The law imposing a tax on the introduction of foreign wines, spirits, and tobacco, is also repealed. Hereafter, the Legislature will fix annually the amount to be raised by tax upon these articles, and that amount will be collected from among the *dealers*, in all parts of the state, in sums proportionate to the amount of business carried on by each. Up to this time, the whole burden of this tax has fallen upon the merchants of Panama and Aspinwall. This year, the whole amount levied will probably amount to $30,000.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans on the Isthmus, in a quiet but very enthusiastic style. No public demonstrations were made, except the firing of salutes from the *St. Mary's*, at Panama, and the storeship at Aspinwall, but the Yankees got together at the hotels, and made a merry day and night of it.

The long looked-for and prayed-for vessel bearing our supply of ice, has at length arrived, and since yesterday we have been luxuriating on ice-water.

The American brig *Bogota*, recently arrived at Aspinwall, was deserted by her entire crew, six in number, immediately after getting alongside the wharf. The men started to walk to Panama, with a view of going to California. They were overhauled by a party of local police, who were sent after them, and a conflict ensued, in which one of the policemen was killed by being stabbed in the arm, and another slightly wounded in the head by a blow from the butt end of a pistol. Three of the sailors have since been arrested, but the others are still at large. It will be difficult, however, for them to escape from the Isthmus, as the people on both sides are very much excited over the affair.

The bark *Gen. Warren*, of Boston, last from Perth Amboy, with coal, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th inst. The Captain was down with the small pox, and the officers reported that there had been three cases of the same disease among the crew, during the voyage. The *Warren* is placed in quarantine.

In port at Panama, United States steamship *St. Mary's*, Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Bachante*, French corvette *Cornelie*, and Peruvian steam-frigate *Amazones*. The latter vessel was sent to meet and convey to Callao, the new President of Peru, Gen. PEZET, who was expected to arrive by the European steamer yesterday. At Aspinwall, Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Ariadne*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Confederate Steamer Reported at Valparaiso—Contributions for the Sick and Wounded in the Mexican Army—Deplorable Condition of the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Callao*, with dates from Valparaiso to the 18th and Callao and Lima to the 29th of June, arrived in this port on the 6th inst., bringing about thirty passengers and the following cargo:

For Southampton—600 ceroons bark, 33 packages general merchandise.

For Liverpool—427 bales wool, 118 bales cotton, 22 ceroons bark, 19 bags ores and 2 packages sundries.

For New-York—290 bales bark, 45 bales goat skins, 1 box samples.

For Panama—100 bags flour, 9 packages sundries, and 5 packages specie—$7,444 50.

The annual session of the Chilian Congress was opened on the 2d of June, but up to the sailing of the steamer nothing of interest to outsiders had been done, except the issuance of a decree, on the 9th, under the operation of which the foreign gold and silver coins heretofore received for all Government dues, are to be excluded from such receipt. This enactment is to take effect six months after date of its publication.

At Valparaiso a rumor was in circulation to the effect that a Confederate steamer had been seen on the coast, and had even sent a boat into the harbor during the night.

The British bark *Chili*, at Valparaiso (no date given,) reports that she was boarded, in the Atlantic, near the equator, by a boat from a steamer calling herself the United States gunboat *Ticonderoga*. The captain of the bark did not believe the steamer to be what was pretended, since to his eye she did not look like a United States man-of-war.

Large contributions have been made, in the principal cities of Chili, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the Mexican army. The reported defeat of the French before Puebla had caused extensive demonstrations of rejoicing.

Business at Valparaiso had somewhat improved, but elsewhere the markets were very dull. Exchange on London 44⅞d. to 45d. All the available tonnage in first-class vessels have been taken up, and there was still a fair demand.

The little news received from the Argentine Republic represents the country to be in a most deplorable condition, in consequence of the prolonged civil wars. The latest from these States is to the 31st May. On the 20th a battle was fought at Lomas Blancas, between the revolutionists under PENALOSA and the Government forces under Col. SANDES. PENALOSA was defeated, but as he has a faculty for not staying defeated, he will probably be heard of again soon. CLAVELO, another revolutionary leader, who was defeated at San Yidro some months ago, and who fled into the Indian country, has been captured. It is regarded as certain that the Commanding-General of the Government forces will order CLAVERO to execution, although great exertions are being made to obtain his pardon.

Nothing very important from Peru. The Government has published its final sanction of the projects for the construction of a railroad from Arequipa to Islay, and another line from Ica to Pico. The Government guarantees 7 per cent. on the capital of each line for twenty-five years. Both of these lines are likely to require the payment of the Government guarantee but for a very short time, since they will open up the richest portions of the country.

The sympathy with Mexico is deepening throughout the entire Pacific Coast. In Peru, as in Chili, large sums have been collected for the benefit of the disabled soldiers of the Mexican army.

Exchange on London, 37d. per dollar.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Progress of the Civil Strife—The Guatamalian Forces in Salvador—Reported Defeat of the Army of Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived on the 5th inst., bringing twenty passengers and the following

FREIGHT—For Southampton: 747 erons cochineal, 4 cases merchandise, 9 packages treasure; for Liverpool: 750 serons cochineal, 67 bags coffee, 3 bales cotton, 1 shovel, 2 bales deerskins and 4 cans balsam; for New-York: 16 bales deerskins, 23 serons cochineal, 177 bags coffee, 1,711 hides, 2 packages money; for South Pacific: 32 bags coffee, 2 cases cigars; for Panama: 161 bags coffee, 139 bags sugar, 5 serons cochineal, 2 cases cigars, 1 can balsam, 2 cases plants, 9 bags potatoes and 4 packages money; for Aspinwall: 2 bales deerskins; for San Francisco: 1 seron cochineal.

TREASURE—For Southampton, $17,881 25; for New-York, $511 85; for Panama, $2,895 50. Total, $22,288 60.

The news by this arrival is entirely in relation to the miserable war which now promises to involve all the Central American States.

The Gautemalean forces under CARRERA had advanced into Salvador, and were fortifying their position at Cualchuapa, while the Salvadorians were intrenched at Santa Ana, four leagues distance from the former place. At the time of the sailing of the steamer, a battle between these two forces was daily looked for.

An expedition, commanded by Gen. CERNA, was sent by CARRERA into Honduras, to chastise that State for its announced intention to aid Salvador. According to present reports the expedition was entirely successful, having badly defeated the army of Honduras under Gen. ALVARADO, in a severe battle fought near Gracios, on or about the 15th of June. It is also reported that, after the battle, large bodies of ALVARADO's men went over to the enemy.

JEREZ, the leader in the late Nicaraguan revolution, was lying off the port of Realejo, Nicaragua, in the Salvadorian brig-of-war. Beyond this we have no news from Nicaragua.

Costa Rica remains as yet quiet, but is watching the movements around her and preparing for any emergency.

MORGAN'S INVASION OF INDIANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 13, 1863.

A MARTIAL RACE.

One feels at once in traveling through Indiana at this time that he is among a martial people. I was passing through some little villages last week, near the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad, when the telegrams came from the Governor, calling for men to meet MORGAN's raid. It was incredible what numbers of powerful, brawny men at once massed together in the little villages and at the railroad station-houses. Sometimes a settlement with hardly a half dozen houses, would present a company of a hundred men. Where they came from was a mystery. It was in the midst of the wheat harvest, yet the sickle was literally thrown away in the field, as the word came that Indiana was invaded. It seemed to me that there was a different air to these men from what there would be among our farmers in similar circumstances.

THE WESTERN MAN.

Our Eastern men would turn out but from high motives of party or the feeling of manhood, or sympathy for one another. These fellows evidently liked the idea of fighting; eyes sparkled and cheeks were aglow and muscles grasped the rifle with a force that meant harm to somebody, as they promised one another "to wipe MORGAN out." It is a very interesting thing to be able to observe the physique of our interior population, who seldom appear in cities. These men show a decidedly different type from the ordinary "Eastern" type, whether seen in New-England or in Ohio, or Michigan. It must be the Kentucky and Tennessee blood that makes the difference. They are much handsomer men, with tall and powerful frames, not at all spare and features quite regular, and a good healthy color. Southern habits, too, appeared everywhere among the people; everybody was on horseback, even the women and children; the cookery was Kentuckian, the accent Southern, and it struck me that the habit of *yelling*, wherever there were masses of men together, instead of cheering as our Northern men do, was a Southern peculiarity, as it is the world over—witness the French or Italian cry compared with the English cheer.

GRAND RUSH TO ARMS.

Yet nowhere is it possible to find more uncompromising and devoted loyalty than with many of these Hoosiers of Kentucky or Carolina blood. The State feeling, of course, is warmer in new communities than it is in our older population of the seaboard. It was truly a splendid sight to see the immense gathering of men along the railroads at this threat of invasion; the trains were so crowded that an ordinary traveler could hardly find a corner even to stand in. Boys and old men, returned soldiers and raw recruits, farmers and professional men, were pressing in to the ranks; crowds of women and children gathered at every station to bid farewell to the departing soldiers, while our long train, black with men on the top of the cars and within them, rang with yells and cries. On reaching Indianapolis we found the excitement equally great; the streets filled with mounted volunteers and citizen infantry, every hotel and boarding-house packed full, and camps all around the city and in the little park. The whole population of the Capital were drilling; even the ministers and teachers had formed a military company. It is computed that between 40,000 and 50,000 men have answered the summons of the popular Governor, and hold themselves ready for service. Of course it is not pleasant to hint at any defect in such grand enthusiasm, and yet one cannot but advert to it. A very acute observer of the progress of this war has said, "The great weakness of the Northern side is their *want of organization*"—as we all know that the strength of the South lies in its organization.

ENTHUSIASM VS. ORGANIZATION.

Here, for instance, is a great State, with over a million people, invaded by a small horde of five or six thousand freebooters, who are stealing horses and burning barns and bridges. She calls out at once an army of 50,000 men, entirely undrilled and unequipped. Enormous expense will be incurred, and by the time the militia are organized and even a a small portion sent down toward the Ohio, the nimble MORGAN will either have escaped or have been caught by the regular cavalry in pursuit of him. What strikes the outside observer is, the immensity of the expense, and the preparation, in comparison with the danger. Of course, such a manly uprising of the people is infinitely better than the cowardice or supineness of some of the Southern Pennsylvania farmers. Possibly all the pecuniary loss and the confusion are more than outbalanced by the patriotism awakened and the unity strengthened in such uprisings. No people is worth anything that has not the spirit thus to rise in defence of its homes. Yet the duty of a Government is evidently to make use of such enthusiasm in the *cheapest* way. It is not wise to take a hundred men out of a little village in harvest time, when twenty would do. With a thorough militia organization of the State, Gov. MORTON would have his men all ready; he would not be obliged to drain one district for the defence of another; the companies would be organized and arms ready to hand; all confusion and unnecessary loss avoided, and each county or village work into the general defence with as little friction as possible. Then if this war has taught us any one lesson, it is the little use of undrilled and unorganized militia against veterans. But such is the power of American traditions, and the mutual sympathy of large masses of enthusiastic men, that one hears the old follies which we used to hear before the war, about the invincibility of the American militia, and the killing your enemy with bowie-knives in a free fight, if you cannot drill, and the like. To those of us who heard this talk in its most bloodthirsty style from the army of the Potomac before Bull Run, it loses something of its weight. ORGANIZATION—*organization*—is what the rebels have taught us first, last and always. Without that, courage and enthusiasm and patriotism are little; with it, small numbers, weak resources and a bad cause are most formidable.

EAST AND WEST.

One grand effect of this war, long foreseen by students of events, begins to be witnessed now in the West—*the consolidation of the East and West* in their common sufferings and struggles for the cause of free institutions. There is no doubt that a divergence, an indefinable separation from various causes, was beginning, which, in time, might have proved formidable. But the war has changed all that; the blood of a thousand battle-fields, from the Potomac to the Gulf, has cemented a Union which no material causes will tend to break. Still there can be no Union without the highest mutual respect, and it is no exaggeration to say that nothing in the war has so much endangered our future in the West as the failures or blunders or incapacity of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the consequent misfortunes of his army. The battle of Gettysburgh was indispensable—if for no other reason, to restore Western respect for the Eastern army. The restoration of Gen. MCCLELLAN—which at one time seemed possible—would have been the most damaging blow to Union feeling in the West which it ever received.

You will hear by telegraph what becomes of MORGAN before this reaches you. Military people here think he will escape, with some damage. C. L. B.

FROM YORKTOWN.

Gen. Dix's Operations Around Richmond—Gen. King Going into Active Service, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

YORKTOWN, Va., Sunday, July 12, 1863.

The dispatch, apparently, to the Associated Press, which appears simultaneously in the New-York papers of the 10th, to the effect that the operations of Gen. DIX around Richmond were successful in cutting off all communication with the rebel capital, is in no sense true. On the other hand, it is due to the truth to say that this is precisely what he failed to do, in not destroying the South Anna bridge, a point near Hanover Junction. Had this structure been destroyed then would all communication with Richmond have been cut off to some decided purpose. It is more than probable that Gen. DIX's movements recently on the Peninsula materially aided in dissuading the rebel authorities from sending reinforcements to LEE in Pennsylvania.

YORKTOWN, Va., Monday, July 13, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING has, for the second time within a brace of days, been relieved from the command of Yorktown, Gloucester and the line of Fort Magruder, at his own urgent request, being anxious for an active sphere of duty. In a neat and impressive order upon taking leave of the command, Gen. KING says that, to the comrades and friends whom he leaves behind, he tenders his grateful thanks for their ready obedience, their uniform courtesy, and their strict and zealous attention to duty. To those who accompany him, he ventures the expression of the hope that it may be their good fortune to contribute, by their discipline and valor, to some signal victory in the cause of the Republic.

Gen. WISTAR succeeds to the command, Gen. KING left this morning, to report at Washington. There is nothing noteworthy going on here now, other than the movement of the troops remaining, and the transmission of the sick to the General Hospital. I leave here to-day.

FROM THE BERMUDAS

Movements of Blockade Runners—The Lord Clyde.

Our Bermuda files to July have come to hand. The *Bermudian*, of June 17, has this paragraph:

"By a recent order issued by the War Department, at Washington, we learn, that from and after the 30th of May last, the exportation of *all live stock*, during the continuation of the war is strictly prohibited, and so stringently has this order been acted on, that several vessels at New-York which had taken in deck loads of oxen, &c., were obliged to unship their cargoes of cattle.

This singular action of the American Government must occasion great inconvenience to those countries which have heretofore been mainly dependent on the United States for their supplies; and the inhabitants of our own little island must temporarily relinquish the prospect of dining off 'roast beef,' of which, the world over, Britons are proverbially fond. Those gentlemen who hold the contract for supplying the Government at this station must, we fear, suffer materially, but it is to be presumed that, under the circumstances, considerable allowance will be made.

The following items from the ship news column give the movement of some of the more notorious blockade runners:

PORT OF ST. GEORGE—ARRIVED—June 22, Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, GAYLE, Wilmington, 17 bales cotton, 20 bbls. turpentine.

SAILED—June 20, steamer *Lord Clyde*, WYLIE, Nassau, general cargo laden at London, and 180 casks rum, 66 boxes brandy and 100 bags coffee.

MEMORANDA.—The steamer *Marion*, from Nassau bound to England, called here on Friday last for coal, but not being able to get supplied, she proceeded to Halifax.

The steamer *Eugenie*, from Bermuda, arrived at Wilmington on the 14th inst.

There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th inst., two of them left in company with the *Lady Davis*, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out of Wilmington.

The Rebel Steamer Lord Clyde.

THE MEASURES TAKEN TO STOP HER.

From the Boston Traveler, July 15.

We have seen a letter from the American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, (a son of the venerable Father CLEVELAND, of this city,) dated June 4, in which he gives an account of his efforts to stop the sailing of the *Lord Clyde*, and sufficiently indicates the dilatory and "red tape" proceedings of the English Government in such matters:

I sent you a Cardiff paper with an article on "Consular Interference." I have had a great deal of trouble and anxiety as regards the steamer *Lord Clyde*. She came into the east basin, right opposite my office, on Saturday, the 23d, a little after noon. I had my suspicions aroused concerning her, and on going alongside I saw she was very sharp, and evidently, a very swift sailer. At the gangway was posted, "No admission except on business." I set a man to watch her. On Sunday P. M. I felt uneasy and walked down to the east dock; was surprised not to see here there; went on further and found her still in the basin, and alongside of her a large coal barge partly emptied. She had been taking in coal all the previous night. I felt there was no time to be lost. I went home and wrote to the Collector my suspicions. After church, at 8 o'clock, I took a carriage and rode out to his country residence, about three miles. He received me most kindly, and after reading my letter said he was ready to do what I wanted, I said that the steamer ought to be forbidden taking anything in *at night*. He said it should be done. Came with me in the carriage to town, and thence to the docks. We went on board; it was quite dark, and we had to go down by a ladder. The Collector, of course, went first. As he got on the deck, a man who was walking guard said, "You can't come here, Sir."

"Do you know whom you are speaking to? Speak so again and I will send you to the Police station. Go tell your master, the Captain, that the Collector of Customs wishes to see him." Accordingly he went, and the Captain soon emerged from the cabin. Said Mr. MILLER, "I am the Collector of Customs; I understand you have been taking in coal to-night—and I forbid your taking in any more till 6 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The next day I wrote to Mr. ADAMS, and the Collector wrote to his authorities. Tuesday came and no reply to either. In the meantime I thought the steamer would sail on Thursday; and on Wednesday I wrote to the Collector, entering my solemn protest against her sailing without being searched. I took the letter to him myself. He would have been glad to do it, had he authority.

Thursday came, and the Collector had received no message.

On Friday night, a little before 10, Mr. MILLER rode up to my house and showed me a telegram just received from the Admiralty at London—"Search the suspected packages forthwith." He asked me to go with him, and try to find two laboring men, of whom I had told him, who came to me privately, (as they had worked on board of the steamer,) and told me where the suspicious bales and cases were. It was near 12 before I found them.

In the meantime, the Collector, with his men, 22 in number, had gone on board, and begun their search. When I got the men down in front of my office, I sent for the Collector from the steamer. He came. The men told him that the packages were in the after hold, under the lower cabin, and that coal was piled up in front. The Collector then went on board, and told the Captain he must go into the suspected place, and examine. So the Captain had a portion of the floor taken up. They opened a number of bales, &c., and found various soldiers' clothing, blankets, &c., but no guns nor ammunition; and as she was going to Nassau, she could not be stopped, and went next morning. Of course, I wrote early, and afterward to Messrs. SEWARD and WELLES, all about her. My opinion is that she is to be converted into a light-armed steamer to prey on our commerce. She is *very fast*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 16, 1863.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Co. Cl. 106⅞	300 Reading R. 105⅞
10,000 U.S. 5s, '74 Co. 97¼	600 do 106
3,000 N. C. St. 6s 69	800 do 106⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s 69¼	200 do b10 106⅝
15,000 do 69⅜	40 Mich. Cen. R. 109
4,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B. 82	100 do 109¼
5,000 Ch. & N.W. 2d M. 59	50 do 109⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 103	1000 M. S. & N. I. 80
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 101	300 do b30 80¼
10 Continental Bank 93	350 do 79⅞
20 Merchants' Ex. Bank 98	200 do b10 80
1,000 Amer. Gold 126¼	50 M.S.&N.I.R.G. ex. div. 111½
33,000 do 126	
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co. 143	50 do 111½
50 Cumb. Coal Prf. 22½	50 do s30 111
200 do b30 23¼	50 Ill. Cen. Full S. s30 98⅜
350 do 23	600 Ill. Cen. R. S. 108
150 Pacific M. S. Co. 235	100 do 108¼
10 do 236	200 do b10 108¾
100 do 239	100 Cleve. & P. R. b10 93
75 do 242	1000 do 93
230 do 244	1000 do b30 93¾
100 do 246	200 do b10 93⅜
350 N. Y. Cen. R. 119½	18 Gal. & Chi. R. 95⅜
250 Erie R. 96⅝	190 do 96
300 do 96⅞	100 do 95⅞
300 do 96⅜	200 do 96¼
300 do b10 96⅜	28 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 157
100 do s10 96⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol. R. 112
300 Hudson R. R. c 178	24 Chic. & R. I. R. 95⅜
100 do c 177½	250 do 96
300 do s10 160	200 do 96¼
260 do s5 165	200 do b60 97
200 do s5 163	500 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 69
200 do s5 162	50 do 68⅞
100 Harlem R. s60 108	300 do b30 69¼
1800 do 109	100 do 68¾
200 do b4 109	100 A. & T. H. R. Prf. 72½
1000 do 108⅝	50 do 72⅛
200 do 108⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. R. 35
500 do 108⅜	100 do 35⅛
100 Mil. & P. Du C. s30 58½	400 do 36
350 do 59	100 do 36⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.N. 99	3000 Harlem R. 111
3,000 Mo. St. 6s 70	4000 do 111⅛
10,000 Am. Gold 126	500 do b30 112
150 Canton Company 28½	100 do 111¼
500 Cumb. Coal Prf. 24	500 Mich. Cen. R. 110
150 Pacific M.S. Co 242	150 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. 109¼
50 do 241	100 do 109⅜
33 do 240	800 M. S. & N. I. 80½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s30 121	50 M. S. & N.I.R.G.S. 112
200 do [illegible]	200 Clev. & Tol. R. 113¼
200 do [illegible]	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 98¼
500 Erie Railway [illegible]	100 do 98⅜
200 do [illegible]	100 Mil. & P. Du C. 60
150 Erie R. Prf. [illegible]	300 do 59⅜
50 do b10 103⅜	100 P., F.W. & C.R. 71⅜
50 do 103⅜	2300 Clev. & P. R. 96⅜
100 Hudson R. 177	500 do 96
200 do s5 165	400 do 95¾
100 do s5 166	1000 do 95⅜
300 Reading R. 109	12 Gal. & Chi. R. 96⅜
1200 do 110	300 do 98
500 do b30 110¼	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold b3 126	1200 Reading R. 107⅜
100 Cumb. Coal b10 23	500 do 107¼
100 Bucks Co. Lead 1½	200 do 107¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R. 121	300 do s3 107¼
100 do b5 121	500 do 107⅛
100 do s10 121	500 Mich. Cen. R. 110⅜
300 Erie Railway 97¼	800 Erie Railway
600 do b3 97⅛	200 do b3 80⅛
200 do s3 97⅛	100 do b10 80⅛
100 do s10 97⅛	900 do s3 80⅛
100 do saw 97¼	1200 do b3 80⅜
1300 do 97⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. 108⅞
400 do s3 97⅜	100 do 108⅞
500 do b3 97⅛	100 do 109
200 do c 97⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. c 96
250 do 97⅜	2100 do 96⅛
100 Erie R. Pref. b10 103⅜	300 do 96⅜
100 Hud. R. s13 160	100 Chic. & N. W. R. 36¼
50 do 177½	550 P., Ft. W. & C. 70⅞
100 Harlem R. 109⅜	300 do b3 71
500 do 109⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. Pref. 73⅛
600 do 110	200 do 74
1000 do 110¼	500 Gal. & Chic. R. 97
2200 do 110⅜	300 do 97⅛
300 Chi. & R. Is. 97	500 Clev. & Tol. 112
400 do 96⅞	100 do b3 112
100 do 96⅝	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold 126⅜	100 M.S. & N. I. R. b3 80⅜
100 Cum. Coal 24⅛	500 do s3 80⅜
100 N. Y. Cen 122⅜	100 do 80⅜
300 Erie R. b3 97⅜	100 do s5 80⅜
500 do 97⅜	200 do 80⅜
200 do s3 97⅜	1000 do 81
200 do b10 98	100 do b3 81
300 do 97⅜	100 do 81⅛
600 do 98	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 95⅛
200 do s3 98	300 do 95⅜
100 Erie R. Pref. 103⅝	400 do b10 96
100 Reading Railroad 109⅜	100 do 95⅜
500 Har. R. 111⅛	200 Gal. & Chi. R. 98⅜
200 do s3 111⅜	200 Chi & R. I. R. 98⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R. 109⅜	100 do s10 98⅜
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 71⅛	200 do 98⅜
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. s4 59⅜	

THURSDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Foreign Trade and Gold Table at the port of New-York for the commercial year recently closed are now made complete by the Custom-house figures of the trade of the last month of June. The results are given below. The comparison with the previous commercial or fiscal year is highly favorable for the season just ended. The increase in the general Export movement from the port of New-York is over *seventy-six millions of dollars*; two-thirds of which increase is derived from the Domestic Produce of the Atlantic States, and twenty-three millions from the Bullion of California. At the same time the increased Import movement into this port (being three-fourths of the Import trade of the whole country) is *forty-six and a half millions*, leaving nearly thirty millions in favor of the Export line to make up for the difference of Exchange.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of June, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$6,328,581
Dutiable Goods warehoused	5,377,885
Free Goods	1,132,092
Total entries	$12,828,558
Against June, 1862	12,275,174
Increased Importation	$553,384

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $61,023, against $61,023 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month, is $3,830,337, or $1,547,548 less than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New York, in June, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce		$14,780,072
Foreign Goods reëxported		347,447
Gold and Silver		1,367,774
Total Clearances		$16,495,293
Against June, 1862:		
In Produce	$10,048,832	
Foreign Goods	415,929	
Specie	9,867,614	$20,322,375
Decreased Exportation		$3,827,082

We annex our usual summary by months of the trade of the Treasury year, ending June 30, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
September	18,027,000	6,074,000
October	13,157,000	7,884,000
November	10,200,000	8,740,000
December	12,994,000	9,263,000
January	15,638,000	12,457,000
February	11,814,000	13,810,000
March	18,807,000	18,631,000
April	17,278,000	13,827,000
May	14,128,000	14,138,000
June	12,829,000	12,275,000
Total year	$179,218,000	$132,877,000
Foreign Specie	1,683,000	11,687,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
September	14,735,000	9,878,000
October	19,477,000	12,904,000
November	14,060,000	14,110,000
December	14,805,000	13,660,000
January	14,329,000	12,053,000
February	17,781,000	10,078,000
March	16,138,000	8,985,000
April	11,582,000	8,002,000
May	13,184,000	9,838,000
June	14,780,000	10,049,000
Total year	$177,969,000	$128,762,000
Total reëxported	8,755,000	5,105,000
Together	$187,220,000	$133,867,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	8,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
September	3,086,000	16,000
October	6,708,000	15,000
November	6,213,000	48,000
December	3,673,000	893,000
January	4,625,000	2,658,000
February	3,966,000	3,777,000
March	6,585,000	2,471,000
April	1,973,000	4,038,000
May	2,116,000	5,165,000
June	1,368,000	9,868,000
Total year	$52,194,000	$28,953,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TREASURY YEAR.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$177,967,000	$128,762,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	8,755,000	5,105,000
Specie	52,194,000	28,953,000
Total from New-York	$238,916,000	$162,820,000
Increased Export		76,096,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
September	5,239,045	1,642,382
October	4,309,419	1,672,616
November	3,003,270	1,851,384
December	2,664,594	2,334,847
January	4,127,906	3,351,657
February	3,590,713	3,565,064
March	4,554,460	4,626,862
April	3,957,197	4,149,952
May	3,873,865	4,707,924
June	3,738,924	4,664,927
Total at New-York	$51,033,801	$36,096,029

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$811,368
July 15	441,179	July 15	1,244,000
July 24	878,834	Aug. 2	2,128,242
Aug. 4	964,422	Aug. 13	944,568
Aug. 20	21,165	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 3	757,629
Sept. 3	819,718	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Sept. 16	934,415	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 25	887,779	Oct. 4	932,776
Oct. 3	754,840	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,626	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 24	754,795	Nov. 3	887,805
Nov. 2	1,001,617	Nov. 15	875,730
Nov. 13	706,780	Nov. 26	829,807
Nov. 24	942,814	Dec. 4	870,246
Dec. 7	735,665	Dec. 23	822,058
Dec. 15	699,962	Jan. 4	710,842
Jan. 3	1,277,788	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 25	602,767
Jan. 25	401,452	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 25	759,246
Feb. 27	285,344	March 6	679,071
March 7	1,283,551	March 16	677,058
March 18	249,514	March 25	486,366
April 4	260,727	April 3	586,527
April 14	217,601	April 19	617,279
April 25	256,684	April 23	629,511
May 6	205,057	May 5	623,158
May 16	306,183	May 14	484,019
May 24	264,821	May 23	604,682
June 5	318,066	May 31	277,911
June 14	304,027	June 8	553,035
June 26	187,005	June 16	352,519
Total 12 mos.	$20,125,872	June 22	612,461
		June 30	391,016
		Total 12 mos.	$30,088,943

There is a further fall in Gold Coin to-day and a large and general rise in Stocks, under a feeling of confidence and buoyancy among speculators which we have not seen equaled for several weeks past. The most gratifying commentary afforded by such a movement is, that while we have our serious local disturbances in the City of New-York, (which in the very violence of their nature can only last a few days,) there is no want of appreciation on the Stock Exchange and among private capitalists, of the victorious strides of the military situation of the Government in the last week or ten days. That Gold Coin should go rapidly down and Stocks as rapidly up at the same moment, was deemed an impossibility a few months, we might even say a few weeks ago. But we now realize what was then deemed a paradox in speculation. The prevailing buoyancy of confidence in the Government, growing out of the victories of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Helena and Port Hudson; the reoccupation of East Tennessee by the dispersion of the rebel army of BRAGG, and the reasonable certainty that in a few days hence the fall of Charleston will be officially announced, has sent down Gold from 146 to 126 ₩ cent., and advanced Stocks of nearly every description to higher figures than when quoted in currency as against Gold at 165@170 last February. The quotations for Government Securities are also higher to-day, with Exchange on London at 139, than when the rate stood at 188@190 four or five months ago, and the demand for them for European account is now as three or four to one at that time. We confidently expect to see the long 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the United States 10 or 15 ₩ cent. higher than they stand to-day, with Gold Coin at *at par* and Exchange at its normal quotation of 110 ₩ cent. Such is and will be the rapid recovery and advance of financial confidence in the Government with the strides of victory in the field, and the moral certainty of suppressing a wicked rebellion against its constitutional authority.

The additional rise in Pacific Mail Shares to-day is *thirty-eight ₩ cent.*, making the extremes in the last three or four weeks 172 and 250 ₩ cent. This turn of 78 ₩ cent. from a starting point which would have been deemed extremely high six months ago, is one of the most remarkable events of this eventful season on the Stock Exchange. It has scarcely a parallel in the rise on Hudson River shares, engineered by the same *Bull* party, from 95 to 180 ₩ cent., or the rise on Harlem, under the wealthy and vigorous auspices of Mr. VANDERBILT, from 35 to 112 ₩ cent. The other Shares rose to-day 4 ₩ cent. on New-York Central, 1½ on Erie, 7 ₩ cent. on Pittsburgh, 6@7 ₩ cent. on Chicago and Northwest, 5 ₩ cent. on Harlem, and 2@2½ ₩ cent. each on Illinois Central, Reading and Michigan Southern.

At 4 o'clock the General Market closed firm at the following prices, as compared with Wednesday noon. The Stock Exchange Board resumed their customary afternoon business to-day. The price of Pacific, which touched 250 ₩ cent. against 212 yesterday, fell off 10 ₩ cent. Galena and Rock Island shares rose 2½@3 ₩ cent. each. Gold a fraction firmer.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	127¼	126⅜	Harlem Pref.	103	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106	Mich. Central	109	110
N. Y. Central	118⅜	122⅛	Mich. Southern	78⅜	80⅜
Erie	96⅜	97⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	116⅛	112 x
Erie Preferred	103	103⅜	Illinois Central	108	109⅜
Hudson	178	177	Pittsburgh	88¾	95⅜
Pacific Mail	212	240	Fort Wayne	68	69
Harlem	107	111⅛	Rock Island	95¾	98
Canton	28	28⅛	Northwest	30⅜	36⅛
Prairie du Chien	57⅛	59⅜	Galena	94⅛	98
Treas. Cer., new	98⅞	99	Reading	105¾	110

The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. The deposits made to-day with the United States Treasury on 5 ₩ cent. interest amount to $462,000; and the subscriptions to the 5-20 years Stock £315,900, of which $175,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents. Exchange on London closed 139½@139⅞ ₩ cent., after a good business done through the day at 139@139½ for Saturday's mail.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Commerce	101
Union	108	Amer. Exchange	103
America	123	Metropolitan	110
City	124	People's	100½
Tradesmen's	106	East River	96
Butch. & Drovers'	121	Shoe & Leather	108
National	105	Corn Exchange	109
State of New-York	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	121	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	59
Erie thirds, '83	100½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Erie fourths, '80	105	L. & W. B.	113
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts	106	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Gal. & Chic. firsts	10[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Gal. & Chi. Extended	110
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	115	Chi. & R I. firsts	106½
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. So. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Illinois Central '75	115		

Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., of this City, and Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool, who have heretofore transacted their London business through Messrs. DENNISON, HEYWARD, KENNARD & Co., are about to establish a banking house of their own in that great moneyed metropolis.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 21st inst.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, three and one-half ₩ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,171,766 20, including for Customs $85,000; payments, $938,193 80; balance, $22,649,884 69.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 8,073 bbls. Flour, 757 bags Corn Meal, 53,285 bushels Wheat, 169,920 bushels Corn, 29,833 bushels Oats, 230 pkgs. Provisions, and 245 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $7 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal.

COTTON—Has been neglected to-day, and prices have been quite unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand to-day, at, however, materially reduced prices. Sales since our last, 9,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 60, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues quite dull; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $5 90@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $5 20@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, at much lower prices. Sales have been confined to 26,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 30@$1 32; Red do. at $1 28@$1 30; Amber Iowa at $1 25½@$1 27; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 25, and Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 21 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand, but at easier rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 125,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., for shipping mixed Western: 64c.@65c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for White, and 69c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 90c.@$1 05 according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales 8,400 bushels. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75½c.@76½c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending July 13, and since Jan. 1.

	WEEK 1862.	WEEK 1863.	SINCE JAN. 1. 1862.	SINCE JAN. 1. 1863.
Flour	32,866	22,171	662,818	68,2[illegible]
Wheat	374,528	223,953	5,392,785	3,640,991
Corn	1,231,630	1,060,118	12,592,875	16,210,017
Oats	103,518	106,092	1,151,815	2,861,585
Rye	31,886	7,371	482,898	353,960
Barley	6,649	543	478,462	152,707

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending July 13, and since Jan. 1.

	WEEK 1862.	WEEK 1863.	SINCE JAN. 1. 1862.	SINCE JAN. 1. 1863.
Flour	20,794	24,278	381,669	600,823
Wheat	545,175	302,800	5,261,378	3,434,488
Corn	1,009,505	1,177,725	10,931,690	14,789,207
Oats	77,876	306,650	753,826	2,154,850
Rye	29,300	——	426,975	213,825
Barley	——	——	231,100	——

The following statement shows receipts of flour and grain at the undermentioned lake ports, week ending July 13:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye bush.
Chicago	22,171	224,953	1,054,118	106,722	610	7,341
Milwaukee	4,565	253,670	5,669	17,749	46	2,200
Toledo	28,453	173,946	90,693	11,629	720	1,542
Detroit	12,819	24,025	2,013	5,649	——	390
Cleveland	11,868	62,560	8,000	2,400	——	300
Total	79,876	739,154	1,160,523	144,149	1,376	11,777
Prev'us week.	93,888	734,681	1,287,888	148,664	1,923	15,291

STOCK OF WHEAT IN STORE AT MILWAUKIE.—July 11, 1863, 878,959 bushels; July 12, 1862, 1,494,751 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in less demand to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues dull and heavy, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been less sought after, but has been quoted firm. The Albany *Evening Journal* says; "The receipts by canal are very moderate, and prices for all descriptions are very firm. The stock in market is very small and the prospect of an improvement in the supply is not now very flattering. The scarcity of Eastern vessels tend somewhat to limit trade, while river craft are not plenty."

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at old prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $11 62½@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very limited demand at 5¾c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9⅞c., ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales 160 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues very quiet, at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 600 bags East India, part at $8@$8 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, reached 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11⅜c.@12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c., with 87 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 9⅞c.@10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at from 45½c. to 45¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The market is dull and full 5c. lower for the new clip. The announcement of the capture of Vicksburgh had a depressing effect upon the market. Just previous to the receipt of this intelligence Wool was coming in freely, but upon the receipt of the news, dealers recalled their agents from the country, and the result has been a suspension of trade. In the street dealers in the city are paying 55c.@60c. ₩ lb. for all offering." In Rochester, according to the *Union and Advertiser*, "the Wool market at present presents unusual inactivity. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views, buyers being afraid to touch the fleece at the market rates, 50c.@56c. ₩ lb., while sellers are holding it for extreme prices. There is but little Wool coming in, and but little prospect of anything being done in the trade for a few weeks to come."

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet again to-day, and rates, though nominally quoted lower, have been altogether unsettled.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Wash'gton	July 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs the reports of persons from the vicinity of Leesburgh, that LEE'S headquarters, on Wednesday morning, were at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburgh and Winchester—the advance of his army having reached the latter place, while the rear was at Martinsburgh. It was understood that he had sent his trains down the Shenandoah Valley to Culpepper, and was following with his army in the same direction.

Our correspondent further telegraphs, on undoubted authority, that a large body of our cavalry crossed the Potomac on Wednesday in pursuit of the rebels, and occupied the passes as far south as Chester Gap. The head of LEE'S column was yesterday morning at Front Royal. His army is said to be in much confusion—cavalry, artillery, infantry and baggage-trains mixed up. Our cavalry were harassing the rebels at every opportunity.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the statement that Gen. LEE was severely wounded near that town, a day or two since, by a citizen, who watched his chance and fired at him. The information was conveyed by a rebel Colonel to an acquaintance in the town named. The man who fired the shot was taken prisoner, and conveyed across the Potomac.

The captures at Port Hudson are about 7,000 men, 35 field pieces, 25 siege pieces, about 10,000 stand of small arms, one Major-General, one Brigadier-General, five Colonels, and a proportionate number of other field and line officers.

A full history of the surrender of Vicksburgh by the rebels, and its occupation by our forces, will be found in this morning's TIMES, from the pen of our own correspondent.

Gen. GILLMORE informs the War Department that up to the 12th inst. he had captured the whole of Morris Island, with the exception of about a mile of the north end, on which were Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point battery, mounting fourteen or fifteen heavy guns. On the morning of the 11th an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, but it failed. Our losses had been about 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss would not fall short of 200. We had captured eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage.

We learn from Cincinnati that Morgan's advance, on Wednesday night, reached West Union in Adams County, and that his scouts yesterday morning approached the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, Ky., but were driven back by gunboats.

The office of Military Governor of Norfolk having been abolished, Gen. VIELE is relieved from duty in that Department. He is to have charge of a camp of instruction for colored soldiers at Annapolis, Md.

GENERAL NEWS.

The preparations of the authorities to put down the mob in this City are now so ample, that a speedy return of our accustomed quiet is certain. Several of the ring-leaders of the mob have been arrested, and the operations of the rioters were confined yesterday to a limited section of the East side of the town. A desperate conflict, which took place there last night, between the desperadoes and the military, resulting in the complete triumph of the latter, it is thought will be decisive.

The mob spirit showed itself in Troy Wednesday morning, the draft being the pretext. Some three or four hundred men, said to be workmen in the Rensselaer iron foundry and the Albany nail works, marched through the streets, proclaiming that the draft should not take place. They made an attack on the *Times* office, which they completely gutted. They then proceeded to a colored church with the intention of destroying it, but were dissuaded by a Catholic priest. Subsequently they broke open the jail, and released all the prisoners confined there.

The riotous demonstration in Boston appears to have been speedily quelled by the police and the military. Four or five persons were killed during the disturbances of Tuesday night, and probably a dozen men wounded. A number of the leading rioters were promptly arrested, and are to be proceeded against for burglary and willful murder—being committed without bail. The proclamation issued by Mayor LINCOLN in the emergency is worthy of careful perusal as a model by some of our authorities. There were some indications of another disturbance last night, but the excellent arrangements of the military and police would probably prevent it.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday to take action upon bills pertaining to the new Court-house. Two batches of bills vetoed by the Mayor, were taken up and passed over the vetoes. The Mayor was requested to return a resolution adopted at the last meeting, to pay a small bill for furnishing and repairing locks and keys for the brown-stone Court-house building in the Park, if the paper is still in his possession. This action resulted from an explanation by Mr. PURDY, that the bill had been before the Committee on Annual Taxes, who made an adverse report upon it which was adopted by the Board. At the last meeting, however, the bill was presented anew, and referred to the Committee on Civil Courts, and just before the adjournment a resolution was offered for its payment, which was adopted. The President, Mr. LITTLE, said the matter had not been understood, or else the resolution would never have been adopted. Adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meetidg yesterday, and adjourned to Monday.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing about $195,000 in treasure, and later news from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America. Colombia is reported quiet. The Central American States are still agitated by civil strife. A rebel steamer is reported to have made her appearance on the West South American coast, and had sent a boat into the harbor of Valparaiso. The Argentine Republic is reported in a deplorable condition, in consequence of the prolonged civil wars.

The steamer *Empress* achieved the distinction of making the first trip from Vicksburgh to St. Louis since the blockade was established at the beginning of the war.

There was much buoyancy of speculation on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, at advancing prices on the Share list. Gold Coin fell off 1 per cent. to 126@126¼ per cent., and Exchange sold at 139@139¼ per cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs were more extensive yesterday, but at decidedly lower prices. Pork, Sugars and Whisky were also in more demand, at, however, irregular quotations. Sales of meat and other articles were limited. Freights were very quiet, and rates altogether unsettled.

Is the Riot Ended?

The City yesterday, during the daytime, was comparatively quiet. The streets were no longer under the control of the mob. No more buildings were fired—no more citizens were assassinated—no more negroes were hung—no more manufacturing establishments were stopped and their workmen turned adrift. The railroad cars and omnibuses resumed their regular trips, the shops of all kinds were again opened, and business seemed once more to flow in its accustomed channels. Late in the evening, by far the most desperate and sanguinary fight of the whole riot took place in Second-avenue; but the indications were that this was the expiring struggle of the chief band of rioters. We hope that the riot has spent the fiercest of its fury, and that the public authorities will have no difficulty henceforward in preserving the public peace.

But neither the authorities nor the community must permit themselves to be lulled into a false security. We do not believe that this outbreak has been spontaneous or accidental. We believe it has been planned *for months*, and has only been awaiting a favorable opportunity for its explosion. We regard it as part and parcel of the Southern rebellion,—as intended by the men who planned it to aid the rebel cause. It was the attempt to execute what has, from the very beginning, been the favorite purpose of the rebel leaders,—the inauguration of civil war in the loyal States. Before the attack upon Sumter, it was openly asserted in Savannah that they had promises of aid from New-York City, and it was predicted, from week to week, for months, that the laboring classes would rise in insurrection not only there but throughout the North. No effort has been spared by the rebels and their allies to bring about this result. The lowest passions of the community have been steadily stimulated. Attempts have been made from time to time to organize forcible opposition to the measures of the Government, and periodical predictions have been made in the Southern papers that we were just on the eve of convulsion and disruption in the principal cities of the Northern States. The draft has been a favorite weapon of the designing demagogues for misleading the judgments and arousing the passions of the mob; and the victory which it was confidently predicted by the Secessionists LEE was about to win in Pennsylvania, was unquestionably fixed upon as the signal for a general and bloody demonstration in aid of the rebel cause. We believe it can be proved, to a moral certainty at least, that large sums of money have been distributed among the rioters, that they have had a regular organization with leaders, signals and programmes of operation, and that, from the very beginning, it has been a concerted and systematic movement, instead of a spontaneous outbreak of popular passion and discontent.

For the present we think the movement has failed. But it would be premature and hazardous to assume that this failure is final, or that the movement itself is likely to be abandoned. So long as the rebellion in the South shows life and activity, will the mob spirit here be ready and eager to give it substantial and effective aid. It will not be safe or wise, therefore, to relax in the least the preparations that are now in progess for the permanent preservation of the public peace. If it were not hopeless to expect foresight from Governments, we should find good ground for complaint that this City should have been stripped of all its troops, first by the General Government and then by Gov. SEYMOUR, and that then the draft should have been put in force when it was morally certain to meet with sharp resistance. But Governments can certainly learn something from their own experience, if it is too much to expect that they will profit by that of others:—and after the scenes and lessons of the last four days we shall be without excuse if the mob is ever again permitted to rule this City.

Enforcement of the Draft.

The *Express* is a very curious journal. We seldom attempt the difficult task of translating its spasmodic rhapsodies into the language of common sense, and we probably thus lose the benefit of a good deal of wisdom which may be wrapped up in them. Now and then, however, it becomes intelligible. Yesterday's issue, for example, remonstrates against our statement that the President has *not* ordered the draft to be suspended in this City; it "begs" and "implores" us, even if this be true, "to hush it up, *if only to cheat the laboring people into acquiescence*." And the *Express* enforces its urgent advice by a striking illustration. "The Devil himself," it says, "hushed up when he was worming his way into the Garden of Eden, and cheated Mother Eve and Father Adam. For mercy's sake, then—if only for mercy's sake—if this hitherto peaceful Paradise of ours is to be turned into a Hell—*do as the Devil did—talk smooth words for a day or two only, until the Eves and Adams are seduced into eating the fruit*." We remain unconvinced. The little transaction which seems to the *Express* so eminently worthy of admiration and imitation, does not strike us in the same light. It has not been conducive to peace. We leave to others the congenial task of "doing as the Devil did;" we prefer, for our own part, to tell the truth, and shame the *Express*.

We should be very unwilling to believe that Gov. SEYMOUR, with the *World*, *Herald*, *Express* and *News* have been acting on the principle which is thus laid down. If they have been announcing that the draft has been suspended by order of the President, merely to "cheat the people into acquiescence," they have been doing a very silly thing,—one which will certainly react upon them and upon the public peace with tremendous force. The great body of the people neither need nor wish to be thus cheated. And as for the ruffians who have instigated this fatal and disgraceful riot, the sooner they learn that the laws of the land are not to be overthrown at their will and pleasure, the better for them and for the country.

We think, therefore, that we shall do the public a service by stating that we have the very best authority from Washington for saying that "while the draft in New-York was suspended by mob force which rendered its execution for the moment impossible, *no directions have been given respecting it beyond the period when order shall be restored*." When that period arrives, the draft will unquestionably be resumed, and under such guarantees of force, we trust, as will render utterly impossible a recurrence of the terrible scenes of the past four days.

We should be very glad if circumstances might obviate the necessity of any draft at all. If the rebellion should prove to be crushed by our recent victories—if the remaining rebel armies should be dispersed and the military power of the Confederacy be so broken as to render needless any further levies of troops to sustain the cause and Government of the nation—then, as a matter of course, the draft would not be needed. But of this there is no chance. We must not be lulled into a false security. The rebellion may continue formidable for months to come, and our armies in the field must be kept in condition to meet it. The draft, as things stand now, is the only means provided by law by which this can be done; and every consideration of national honor and of public safety requires that it should be carried out. If it has defects, they can be remedied in due time and in proper form. If in special instances it operates with unjust severity, full provision can and will be made by local laws, and by local efforts, to soften and relieve its hardships. But the draft itself ought not and must not be abandoned. Every impulse of honor and every dictate of interest require that it should be firmly and steadily enforced.

The Spirit of the Mob and its Promoters.

What most amazes is not the existence of this mob, but its hideousness. There have been other abominations of the sort in America, but nothing that began to be infernal as this. As cholera is said to begin with what other fatal diseases close with—death—so this insurrection begun with what the worst of other outbreaks end in, cruelties the most fiendish and the most wanton. From the very first day, the horde has shown a vileness and depravity of spirit scarcely to be paralleled in any civilized land since the French Reign of Terror. Pillage is common enough in such *émeutes*, and arson, and even hot-blooded murder; but the dashing out the brains of infants, the kicking and torturing of dying men, as in the case of Col. O'BRIEN and scores of others, the mutilating of corpses and subjecting them to every mockery amid the general plaudits of the rabble, exhibit an abandonment of human feeling, that was hardly deemed possible in any portion of American society, even the foreign-born. Few imagined that there was such a race of miscreants extant. It is appalling to think of it! At a time like this we look, as it were, down the very crater of the volcano. The liquid fire and the bitter ashes, which from time to time devastate and pollute the world, roll and toss in that abyss. Other political perils that we have undergone, have been comparatively superficial; here we scan the depths to the very bottom. The spirit we now see, is the very spirit of the French Revolution, surviving still—sent over the water like some fiend from the pit, to make freedom detestable, to exterminate the laws of God and of society, and to turn the triumphs of civilization into a state of things as insecure as savage existence, and as degraded as that of the vilest brutes.

Last January we took occasion to express our opinion of the "Democratic Union Association" which held its weekly gatherings at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and which on different evenings was addressed in elaborate harangues by VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, WALL, VOORHIES, BROOKS and other men of that stamp. We showed that, in every essential respect it was "the exact counterpart of the Club of the Cordeliers under MARAT in the revolutionary France of 1791." We summed up by saying:

"Here is the great focus for heating the passions of the ignorant and idle against the existing Government. The most expert and unscrupulous demagogues that can be procured, are, in quick succession, here brought up to the work of stimulating faction. There is no misrepresentation, no sophistry, no invective, no ribaldry, no diabolical suggestion or appeal that is not freely used for the furtherance of factions and revolutionary ends. The place is exactly what the French term the *foyer* of revolution."

Every syllable of that exposure and warning now finds its verification in the practical revival in this same City of the Parisian street scenes of 1798. This surging savagery against which we are now fighting as for our very lives, is but a translation into practical action of the Jacobinical sentiments then and there uttered. Let us cite a single specimen;—and to make certain that the report does the speaker no injustice, we will quote from the report in the *World*, a sympathiser and fellow-worker. In his studiously prepared speech before the crowd at that place, VALLANDIGHAM said:

"Your misrepresentatives—for such they have become, not speaking the will of the people—have attempted to clothe the President with the power of conscripting [hisses] every man in the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five, [A Voice—'They cannot do it. They will have a nice time,'] to compel them to enter the army, and enable the President to keep up a war which, by that bill itself, he and they confess to be against the will of the people."

And again:

"The provision is made upon the assumption that the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War—(hisses)—may send forth their minions and lay their hands on the people of this country. [A Voice—'Let them try it.']"

The wind is not more sure to raise the waves than such language, kept up week after week, was to bring on just such bloody commotion as we are now experiencing. Because the President disabled VALLANDIGHAM from his revolutionary work, Gov. SEYMOUR, but three short weeks ago, united in canonizing him as a martyr; and yet to-day he stands aghast before the men who are but carrying out VALLANDIGHAM'S "bloody instructions." There is a German ballad, in which the pupil of a magician, who had discovered the secret of his master, wished, like him, to give commands to nature. He directed his wand to go and seek water; the docile instrument obeyed; but it did nothing but bring water continually, until the house was nearly submerged. The imprudent scholar, who had evoked this hidden might, in vain tried to stop it; but he had forgotten the magical instruction. Terrified, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and cried: "O, my Lord and Master, save me from this danger! I have dared to evoke your spirits, but I do not know how to restrain them." It is a pitiful spectacle, and yet a very terrible one.

New-York has been, for the last four days, a living theatre of indescribable horrors for the instruction of the public mind. It is understood now, as it never was before, our institutions, much as we boast of them, are of themselves no safeguard against the irruption of the worst passions that have ever threatened society in the Old World. It is seen that in spite of our Christian institutions we have thousands of barbarians in our midst, every whit as ferocious in their instincts as the Minnesota savages, and never wanting anything but the opportunity to copy every Indian deed of horror. Public opinion will henceforth be less tolerant of the wretched demagogues who make agitation their trade, for no other object than to help on Southern treason, and advance their own selfish ends. The men who speak or write revolution will be ranked just as truly public enemies as those who fight for anarchy in the streets. The difference in mind will make no difference in the abhorrence with which they will be regarded; or if a difference is made, it will be simply that between your horror of a devil and your horror of a wild beast.

The Unfortunate Blacks—An Appeal.

In the name of a humanity which they enjoy in common with all of us, we make an appeal to Christians, Christian churches and all humane citizens, in behalf of the unfortunate blacks of this City, whose persecutions during the three days of mob rule, have been so heartrending. We have already spread some of the facts and scenes—only a tithe of what occurred, however—before our readers. Hundreds of them have been killed in the public streets with atrocities such as we have never before read of in a civilized country, and such as will inflict indelible disgrace upon this Christian City for all time; hundreds of them have had their houses sacked and burned, and their little all forcibly taken from them; thousands of them have fled from the city in abject terror; and nearly all of them have been thrown out of employment. Neither sex, no age was spared; but wherever on this Island, for three days, a black man, woman, or piccaninny showed his or her head, the demon yell arose, and the most dreadful assaults and butcheries followed. It was a sort of St. Bartholomew massacre, more limited in extent, but with incidental horrors greater even than those of that day. There is no doubt that one-half the world will disbelieve that such things could take place in New-York in the Nineteenth Century; but, unfortunately, no one in this City can disbelieve it. No crime was charged upon them but their color, except in one or perhaps two instances, where distracted negroes undertook to defend their own lives. They were mostly inoffensive persons, and a large number of them were members of the various colored Methodist and Baptist Churches of the City. We do not help our case by saying that these atrocities upon our native blacks were not the work of persons of American birth; for, if Americans were incapable of active participation in such crimes, they at least stood passively by while they were being committed.

The suffering among those of the negroes who remain in town is now very great. Most of them are utterly destitute, as most of them were very poor, and depended entirely upon their daily labor for their daily bread.

We think, under these circumstances, that there could be no nobler charity than for the various Christian churches of this City to take up collections on Sunday next, and instantly adopt such other means as may be needed for the relief of the distressed and cruelly persecuted blacks. The charity must commend itself to every denomination which believes in beneficence, and we trust that this is the case with most of them, by whatever name they may be called. We cannot leave these orphans whose fathers have been butchered in our streets, these wives whose husbands have been assassinated—we cannot leave those who have been maimed and bruised, and left houseless and penniless, to suffer in neglect while we have to spare. We but throw out the suggestion to the Churches and the charitable, and cannot believe it will be overlooked.

Gen. Banks.

We are gratified at finding in the Port Hudson news as communicated to a Cincinnati paper, that Gen. BANKS completed the reduction of that stronghold and received its capitulation, without the aid of reinforcements from Gen. GRANT. It might have detracted somewhat from the glory of his triumph if he had owed any part of it to the flushed legions that captured Vicksburgh. And these latter heroes needed no new honors or laurels.

As it stands, crowned with the capture of Port Hudson, the military career of Gen. BANKS is a marvel of success, considered in reference to the paucity of his force, the wisdom of his plans, the completeness of his combinations, and the celerity of his movements. He will return now to New-Orleans, more than ever master of the position, prepared to reassert, almost undisputed, the military sway he had previously established over Louisiana, and by his experienced and practical statesmanship, to restore that rich and important State to the Union.

The Mississippi Open—Change of Base for Gen. Banks.

The capture of Port Hudson by Gen. BANKS, closes the campaign in the West for the recovery of the control of the Mississippi river. It will not be safe, indeed, to predict immediate and uninterrupted navigation of its waters for purposes of commerce. For reasons that we presented in these columns a short time since, a restoration of active commercial operations in the Mississippi Valley, is impossible until the final establishment of peace. The National Government has had undisputed possession of the Mississippi river as far down as Memphis, for more than twelve months, but yet we well know that no unarmed boat at any time in all that period, or even to-day, dares land within five miles of Memphis, above or below. It is impossible to plant a police thick enough on the two banks of the Mississippi river between Cairo and New-Orleans—a distance of fully one thousand two hundred miles, or two thousand four hundred miles if we include both sides—to prevent such guerilla firing on passing boats as will place an effectual bar on general navigation for commercial purposes.

But for all this, the recovery of the control of the Mississippi river is not less a vital triumph for the Union cause, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. It will be, *it is*, so regarded in the South. It will be so regarded in Europe.

It needs not to be argued that the re-opening of the Mississippi River is a final and conclusive triumph. There is no possibility of the rebels ever wresting one of its captured posts back again, or putting any craft larger than a skiff safely again on its waters. The topography of the river is peculiar. Between Cairo and New-Orleans, there are barely a dozen points where the river has bluff banks capable of being converted into fortresses. All these points are now in the possession of the United States, as follows: Columbus, Hickman, Fort Pillow, Randolph, Memphis, Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburgh, Fort Gibson, Natchez, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge. All these points, except two, are now crowned by formidable forts and earthworks, and most of them are already strongly garrisoned by Union troops. They form a series of defences, whose batteries the fleet of no hostile Power will ever run, and they guarantee the navigation of the Mississippi River, in perpetuity, in the hands of that Government by whose statesmanship and treasure, in the beginning of this century, it was secured.

For the present, the river may only be used for military purposes, and for such limited commerce as the armies on its banks give occasion for and are able to protect. But this advantage will be of incalculable value to the Government, in the saving of time and expense in the conduct of military operations in the Southwest. The first effect will be to bring the Department of Gen. BANKS in immediate and almost daily communication with the North, by way of the Mississippi River to Memphis, and thence by telegraph to Cairo. All the reinforcements for that Department, and all its supplies and munitions of war, will reach it by the channel of the Mississippi; and all of the unavoidable and often aggravating delays and dangers of the Atlantic coast and Gulf voyage will be avoided. It is easy to understand what renewed energy and satisfaction will be imparted to the army in Louisiana by this improved state of things. Three months now will enable it to do the work that would have required a year under the old order of things. And just in this proportion will the events be hastened that are to see the grand collapse and end of the rebellion.

A STUPID HOAX.—A placard was posted about town yesterday afternoon purporting to be an invitation from Archbishop HUGHES "to the men of New-York who are now called in many of the papers rioters," to pay him a visit at his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he would make them a speech. It closed by a promise that "they should not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence," and was signed, as the Archbishop never signs, "JOHN *Hughes*, Archbishop of New-York."

The whole thing is a hoax, but it may lead to mischief. It is not at all unlikely that it may collect a crowd in the neighborhood of the Archbishop's residence, and the reckless knaves who got it up may avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to foment disturbance of some kind or other. We take it for granted that the municipal or military authorities, or both, will take such precautions as the case requires.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW.—Every respectable Christian in town felt a greater sense of security yesterday for his person and property when he learned that the gallant and famous Seventh regiment had arrived in town. Every rioter and thief in town felt a dawning conviction as to the error, or at least the danger of his course, when he learned the same fact. The Seventh has done excellent service in its brief campaign in Maryland, and it is all ready again for service here. It reported for service instantly, and, as will be seen, was almost instantly assigned to a very important sphere of duty.

The Twenty-sixth Michigan also arrived here last evening from the Potomac, and will be assigned to duty in this City until the great riot is quelled. The regiment bore evidence of the hard service it has undergone in the field; but it is composed of as fine a body of brave, intelligent American young men as ever shouldered a musket in the cause of civil liberty and civil order. We welcome it to the City, and we trust our citizens, by their thoughtful attentions, will show their appreciation of such a regiment. At the present moment the Peninsular State is represented in the three great armies of GRANT, ROSECRANS and MEADE, as well as in those of BANKS, GILLMORE and DIX; and the Michigan soldiers have won renown for their bravery and discipline throughout the war, and on almost every battle-field.

ANDREWS ARRESTED.—It is some consolation to know that "Mr. ANDREWS, of Virginia," whose bloodythirsty harangue to the mob on Monday, gave the first public and notorious indorsement to the horrible scenes of pillage, cruelty and murder that followed, has been arrested, and is in a fair way to reap the full reward that his conduct courted. No doubt his bold, bad words, led many thoughtless people to believe that Government was powerless, law overthrown, and the floodgates of unpunishable passion and pillage fully opened. If, animated by this belief, any portion of the misguided multitude plunged into the mad riots and found death in mid career of their crimes, their own blood and the curses of ruined families must rest upon him.

Naturally enough he turns out to be anything but the distinguished and influential person he was represented to be. He has been a low Ward demagogue, of infamous personal character and associations, and without influence or position for four or five years in this City. It is only in such times of public commotion as the present, that such creatures as he is become conspicuous. It is some consolation to know that he is in the hands of the General Government, and we hope in a fair way of meeting the reward of his infamous crimes.

A CORRECTION.—Alderman MASTERSON denies, in the most explicit manner, that he used any such language in his remarks to the mob, on Monday, as was attributed to him in the report of the *Daily News*. He was there represented as having said that he rejoiced at the burning of the Provost-Marshal's Office, but protested against the burning of poor men's dwellings. He asserts that he said nothing of the kind,—that he denounced the burning of any buildings whatever, and did everything in his power to extinguish the flames and save the property. We publish this correction with pleasure, and of course withdraw the comments which we made, and which would have been perfectly just, on the assumption that he made the remark ascribed to him by the *Daily News*.

GARROTING.—The practice of garroting has been again introduced in this City, with all the other crimes of the riot. Garroting is only one of the arguments which the virtuous opponents of the Conscription law use to show the intensity of their convictions against the validity of that law. It will doubtless flourish briskly while the mob retains sway, or until we have martial law to bring to condign punishment the criminals who have inaugurated the reign of terror. It is hardly worth while making war upon this special crime until the great crime which includes this and all others is crushed out. The safest way at present is for respectable people to keep in their houses after dark, and give up the guardianship of the streets to the military, the police and other officers of justice.

GRANT'S PRISONERS.—Gen. GRANT has been blamed for paroling the rebel soldiers at Vicksburgh, instead of bringing them East and holding them as prisoners of war until regularly exchanged, on the ground that they could at once proceed to do garrison duty in Mobile and other places, and relieve for active service against our armies the soldiers now stationed there. But the form of parole forbids this action on the part of the liberated rebels. As will be seen by our Vicksburgh letter, the paroled men not only swear that they will not take up arms until duly exchanged, but that they "will not serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison, or field work" held by the rebels, "nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers."

Thus the whole of the thirty-one thousand rebels paroled by Gen. GRANT, are completely *hors du combat*. The thing, too, was done in a proper way, as most things are done which are done by Gen. GRANT.

VICKSBURGH.—A more entertaining chapter for reading than the reports concerning this horrible riot will be found in the account furnished by our own correspondent of the scenes and incidents attendant upon the surrender of Vicksburgh. It was a very dramatic and thrilling affair, and everything was conducted with a due regard to propriety and a proper tone of chivalry. View it in what light or in what relation we may, the capture of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River was the most signal victory of the war.

The Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

July 13, 1863.

If you are not too much over-burdened with queries in regard to the draft, will you oblige me and a great many others, through the columns of your paper, if a person drafted may have the privilege of being put in the Navy if he so desires it, or whether he would be obliged to go wherever they choose to put him.

By giving this your attention, you will greatly oblige, A READER.

A little reflection will satisfy "A Reader" that there can be no such option as he suggests; for if allowed to one it must be allowed to all, and then we might have the spectacle of 300,000 conscripts seeking the Navy, which would leave no Army at all for the field. If any "reader," however, prefers going into the Navy to being conscripted into the Army, let him at once join the Navy, *before the draft takes place*, and then, no doubt, he will escape the Conscription.

A Collision at Sea.

LOSS OF THE BRIG KENTUCKY.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, July 16.

While the steamship *China* was going out, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, she struck the brig *Kentucky*, (bound in,) amidships, and immediately sunk her.

The *Kentucky* was from Cardenas, loaded with sugar. Nothing but her mastheads are now above the water. Her cargo will be a total loss.

In regard to the crew nothing is as yet known, but it is thought they were saved by the pilot-boat, and are now on the way to this City.

THE RETREAT OF LEE

His Army Moving Toward Culpepper.

HIS RETREAT VERY CONFUSED.

Our Cavalry Looking After his Trains.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

Surgeon Gen. HAMMOND left to-day for Gettysburgh to look after the wounded there. About 5,000 Union, and 6,000 rebel wounded yet remain in the hospitals in that vicinity. They are being removed as rapidly as possible to Northern cities. Supplies of all kinds are plenty.

Persons from the vicinity of Leesburgh report that LEE's headquarters yesterday morning were at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburgh and Winchester. The advance of his army had then reached the latter place, the rear being at Martinsburgh.

The rebel army, which is massed between these two places, though somewhat disorganized by the hurried retreat, is still in good fighting condition. Rebel officers say that LEE will not make another stand this side of Richmond, unless attacked by Gen. MEADE. He has sent his trains down the Shenandoah Valley to Culpepper, and is following rapidly in the same direction with his army. Before this is in print it is probable that our cavalry will have "cobbled" a portion of the rebel train.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16—11½ P. M.

From undoubted authority I learn that a large body of our cavalry, who crossed the river yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, are now occupying all the passes of South Mountain as far south as Chester Gap.

From the same source I have it that the head of the enemy's column was this morning at Front Royal, and the entire rebel army were moving down the Valley as rapidly as possible, their cavalry, artillery, infantry and baggage trains mixed up in utter confusion—no military order or discipline being apparent. A portion of our cavalry were close on their heels, and, whenever an opportunity offered, were harassing them in a manner exceedingly annoying.

Other portions of our cavalry are in the mountains between Harper's Ferry and Gettysburgh, and are hourly bringing hundreds of deserters and willing prisoners. Yesterday over three hundred were brought in.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The *National Republican* says a cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since, by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah Valley, and returned yesterday morning. The commander, Col. LOWELL, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged upon them and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant-General and several other officers and privates.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BERLIN, Md., Thursday, July 16.

The Army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. MEADE. It is probable that some days will be spent in recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the heat of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed.

The proximity of the river is also of great advantage to the men, and the whole army will probably be put through a thorough ablution. It is not probable that the present inactivity will be long continued. LEE is said to be pushing as radidly as possible for Culpepper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry up his movements.

Mr. THOMAS F. HARTES, one of Marshal McPHAIL's detectives, has furnished me some interesting details of the escape of LEE's army down the Potomac. Whilst out on a scout he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and confined at Williamsport from Friday last until the arrival of our troops. Up to Sunday he was in close confinement, but had full view of the river and the operations of the rebels. On Sunday his guard went across the river, leaving him, and he then passed about as a citizen of Williamsport, and had the fullest opportunity for inquiry and observation. The temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in momentary expectation of an attack from our forces, the result of which they admitted must be disastrous. On the arrival of LEE's advance, on Sunday week, the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built. On these light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon, and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the river fell so much that many of the infantry forded it, the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river, and it became impassable. The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for it the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across artillery and heavy trains. Everything was moved back to the river except the lightest artillery, and a strong picket line, which held the field-works thrown up along the front.

On Monday night they were drawn in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by BUFORD's cavalry. The tone of the rebels, Mr. HARTES assures me, was utterly despondent. Both officers and men regarded their position as desperate, and many of the latter expressed a wish for our forces to attack, so they might be captured.

On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men this side, and had they been attacked, would not have made a very serious defence. LEE and his Staff forded the river at 3:30 P. M. of Monday. STUART, with his cavalry, followed about two hours later.

No Riot in Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

There is not a word of truth in the report which has reached New-York that there is a riot in this city.

In the Common Council a bill was presented similar to that passed by the Councils of New-York, appropriating $1,000,000 to pay exemption for certain classes of drafted men. Its reference was opposed by the Union members, one saying that though the Councils had appropriated $4,000,000 to put down the rebellion, they had never voted money to help the rebellion to succeed. On the question of reference no quorum voted. Adjourned.

THE ARMY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

What it Has Accomplished During the Recent Campaign.

ITS PROBABLE FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The Retreat of Bragg Beyond Chattanooga.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, TALLAHOMA, Tenn., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

I have just learned by telegraph that my two last letters on the campaign in Tennessee formed part of the mail the other day captured by JOHN MORGAN on the line between Nashville and Louisville. As the facts and incidents therein recorded are now somewhat *passé*, and as the public attention is engaged by more stimulating events on both flanks of our great line, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to attempt to repeat them. I will, to-morrow, however, give you a review of the present situation, and the prospects of a new campaign in this theatre of war.

The pursuit of the rebels was terminated on the 4th of July. It was, in fact a hopeless chase. Our pursuing force had reached as far as Cowan and Tantalon, when it was estopped by the want of supplies. The rations the men brought with them were exhausted—our supply trains were emboyed, miles behind, in the mud—and further movement became, by necessity, impossible.

BRAGG carrying off the bulkiest portion of his impediments by railroad, and moving his force with an excessive rapidity—burning the bridges as he went—was able to put the mountains between his routed and demoralized army and its pursuers.

Amid the splendor of the active operations at Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh, it is very likely that the less exciting events of this campaign will have been passed over with a certain languor. But in the long run it will be found that very solid advantages have been achieved by Gen. ROSECRANS. We have driven the enemy out of two powerfully fortified lines of defence, which he was committed by a thousand blatant promises to hold at all hazard. We have demoralized BRAGG's army to a degree that requires all his iron efferts to keep it from utter disintegration. As it is, deserters still come in from his rear at the rate of hundreds per day. The Provost-Marshal tells me that when he adds to those on hand the prisoners reported captured in the advance, it will sum up to the respectable total of *four thousand men*. Finally, ROSECRANS has practically cleared the rebels out of the whole State of Tennessee, and possessed himself of the crops which the rebels were in a great measure relying on for sustenance.

For several days past we have been receiving evidence from our scouts, that BRAGG has not put a term to his retreat even at Chattanooga, but that having a garrison at that point, he has been withdrawing his main force elsewhere. Positive confirmation of this fact has been brought in to-day by two employees on the Lynchburgh and Chattanooga Railroad, who have just come in from the latter place, and report the main part of BRAGG's army gone. One portion of it, it seems, has been sent to Richmond, and the other to Atlanta, for which, it appears, very active fears are entertained.

The army at present holds an excellent line—the right and advance being at Conan and Decherd, and thence extending to McMinnville, where our left rests. You will observe how well this army is planted, both with a view of covering Kentucky and preventing a possible repetition of last year's invasion—for we would be on the flank of any advancing force—and also for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign.

This new campaign will be entered upon just as soon as is practicable, but it is first necessary to see that the line of communications is rendered thoroughly secure, and that a strong secondary base is obtained.

This campaign will look toward nothing less than the seizing and permanent holding of Chattanooga, and to other operations, at which I can only hint, but which must result in completely severing the rebels in the last from this great central region.

Headquarters remain for the present at Tallahoma, but they will in a few days be removed to Winchester.

W. S.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

A Bearer of Dispatches from General Banks at Cairo.

Seven Thousand Prisoners, 70 Pieces of Artillery and 10,000 Stand of Small Arms Captured.

General Sherman Still Pursuing Johnston.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 15.

An arrival from Vicksburgh on Saturday evening brings Col. JOHN RIGGIN, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, as bearer of dispatches to the Government.

The news is important.

Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th instant.

Our troops marched in and took possession on the 9th instant.

The entire garrison, consisting of about 7,000 men, were captured; also, thirty-five field pieces, twenty-five siege guns, and about ten thousand stand of small arms.

We have Maj.-Gen. GARDNER, Brig.-Gen. BEALE, Cols. STEDMAN, MILLS, SMITH, and two others, names unknown.

The latest accounts say that Gen. SHERMAN is still pursuing Gen. JOHNSTON, but that the sagacious rebel General had kept out of his way.

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.

He is Moving Eastward—Cincinnati to be Released from Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

MORGAN's rebel forces this afternoon were within twelve miles of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward.

This city will be released from martial law to-morrow.

Morgan's Scouts Driven Back from the River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 16.

At 12 o'clock last night, it was reported that the advance guard of MORGAN's rebel forces was at West Union, Adams County. His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville this morning, but were driven back by our gunboats.

Morgan Surrounded.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 16.

It is said that MORGAN was about Piketon today, and that our forces are closing around him, and will give him some trouble soon.

Another Prize.

The British iron steamer *Britannia*—a prize to the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*—arrived at Boston on Saturday, in charge of Acting Master MERRIMAN and a prize crew. She has a cargo of about 400 bales of cotton. The *Britannia* is a side-wheel steamer, of about 375 tons, built at Leith, Scotland, and she is reported to have made two successful trips as a blockade runner before her capture.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the payments of prize money to officers in the military and naval service of the United States, are subject to a duty of three per cent. on the excess above six hundred dollars.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Col. WM. NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York, has been dismissed from the service.

NAVAL.

Capt. SANDS has been detached from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the command of the *Dacotah*.

Capt. GANSEVOORT has been detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Roanoke*.

Commander ALMY is ordered to the command of the steamer *Connecticut*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Monday, July 13.

Sailed ship *Gaspee*, from New-York, carrying 3,000 sacks of copper ore, 19,500 hides, 33,000 gallons of oil, 160 sacks of mustard seed, 1,300 bales wool, and a quantity of raisins and other California products—all valued at $200,000.

Rio coffee has advanced to 30c. a pound.

Two hundred and seventy sacks of silver ore, from the Sheba mine, in the Humboldt District, went forward to Aspinwall by the *St. Louis* to-day. It is destined for England. The ore is is very rich, but contains a substance extremely difficult to separate from silver by any process used at Washoe. It is hoped that experiments in England will be more successful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, July 15.

Arrived steamer *Oregon*, from the Mexican ports, bringing $76,000 in treasure, and about 1,000 sacks of gold, silver and copper ore.

This forenoon the Mexican mine adjoining the Ophir mine in Comstock ledge of the Washoe mines, caved in, filling the cavity from which ore had previously been taken. The laborers had barely sufficient warning to escape. At the same time there were indications that the Ophir mine would also cave in, and this caused the laborers to hastily leave it, none of them daring to return.

Dates from Hong Kong are to May 30. The Taepings are ravaging the green tea districts, causing higher prices.

The American ship *Europa* sailed for New-York last week.

Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 15.

The ship *Hamlet*, from Boston, arrived at Hong-Kong, May 22.

Capt. ASHBY had been murdered by one of the seamen.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

Sales of Five-Twenties to-day $500,000. Deliveries of Bonds are being made to June 27. Local agents are reminded that subscriptions to the Loan are received as prior to July 1, and that the same facilities in regard to the transmissin of the funds and Bonds has been attended to Aug. 1.

The North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 14.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Several New-York telegrams of the 13th were placed on board.

No Fires in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 16.

The report of fires in this city last night is unfounded. It probably arose from an illumination from a chimney of the Zinc Works.

Piratical Depredations.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The brig *Sarah*, from Cardenas, reports on the 9th inst., in lat. 39°, saw whaling schooner *Rienzi* and a brig belonging to Cherryfield, laden with molasses, on fire and abandoned; shortly after saw a bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama*.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 16.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad held a meeting in this City this afternoon, and declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The following honorary degrees were announced at the close of the Harvard College commencement exercises to-day:

Doctors of Laws.—Joseph Green Cogswell, of New-York; John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Chas. Allen, of Worcester, Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Doctors of Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Hague, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, President of Tuft's College; Rev. James Freeman, of Boston.

Master of Arts.—Richard Edwards, President of the Normal University, Bloomington, Illinois.

Personal.

Among the arrivals in town is L. M. SCHUERIN, United States Bearer of Dispatches from Port Hudson and New-Orleans. He left yesterday for Philadelphia and Washington.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending 4th of July, 1863: William E. Hicks and family, New-York; John W. Turner, New-York; W. Francis Williams, Jersey City; H. D. Bateman, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Wiley, New-York; John E. Gowan, Sevastopol; Wm. H. Townsend, Providence, R. I.; Hy. Bergh, Secretary of Legation to Russia; Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Whitehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Romertze, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John Slade, New-York; Mr. Fred'k Slade, New-York; Mr. J. C. Ely, New-York.

Hon. GEO. VAN CAMPEN, United States Consul at Liege, is the bearer of dispatches by steamer *Kangaroo* to our Minister at London.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, Four O'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, Gross, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien—6.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

WHEAT dull; Red, $1 48@$1 53. CORN very dull; White, 84c.@85c. OATS very dull. FLOUR quiet. WHISKY, 45c.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second Hand Safes,
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT 100 MAIDEN LANE.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—KETCHUM.—In Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. Alexander Phœnix, assisted by Rev. John Willard, Rev. S. BOURNE, Jr., and SUSAN, daughter of Edgar Ketchum, Esq.

DUCK—WELLES.—On Thursday, July 16, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Diller, FRANCIS J. DUCK and HELEN M. WELLES, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MILLER—PALMER.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. William H. Babbitt, Mr. E. R. MILLER, of Morristown, N. J., and Miss PHEBE L. PALMER, daughter of William A. Palmer, Esq. No cards.

METCALFE—ROOT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. James P. Root, of Providence, R. I., GEORGE METCALFE and ELIZABETH T. ROOT, daughter of the late William S. Root. No cards.

THORN—HARMAN.—On Thursday, July 16, by Rev. A. M. Osborn, EBENEZER THORN and Mrs. ANN HARMAN, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKWELL.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, July 16, MARIA BLACKWELL, youngest daughter of John H. and Maria L. Matthews.

Funeral services at the house of her father, on Saturday, July 18, at 8½ o'clock P. M.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, July 15, of diphtheria, ADA MAY, only daughter of Edward D. and Elizabeth M. Bailey, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 276 West 26th-st.

BAYARD.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, WILLIAM M. BAYARD, youngest son of the late Hon. Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, N. J., aged 60 years.

The remains of deceased will be interred at Princeton, to-day, July 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited, without further notice, to attend. A special car in the 10 A. M. train will be provided for them at the Jersey City Depot.

BOYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, MARGARET NAPIER, the beloved wife of James Boyle, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Star of Bethlem Lodge, No. 322, F. A. M., and the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 Fort Green-place, on Friday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Aberdeen papers and Banffshire *Journal* (Scotland) please copy.

DE CAMP.—In Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, CAROLINE L., the beloved wife of Dr. S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Judge Hitchcock, of Mobile, Ala.

FLEET.—At his residence, Washington-square, on Wednesday, July 15, SAMUEL M. FLEET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, July 17, at 1:30 P. M. Cars leave Bedford, at 11 A. M., returning leave Hempstead at 5½ P. M.

FISH.—On Thursday, July 16, SIDNEY FISH, aged 76 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joshua M. Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

FERRISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, FANNY FERRISS, oldest daughter of Walter M. and Sarah R. Ferriss, aged 4 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 223 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FISHER.—On Thursday, July 16, Mr. DANIEL FISHER, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 541 Pearl-st., without further invitation.

FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 16, after a short illness, SIDNEY FORD, aged 61 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, July 17, from his late residence, No. 258 Raymond-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

GRUGE.—In Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, July 14, WILLIAM M. GRUGE, of Philadelphia, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, July 17, at the house of Rev. J. C. Brown, Trenton, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HENRY.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 15, MARGARET MEECH, wife of John C. Henry, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, ARNOLD NELSON, formerly of Albany, aged 74 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Admiral Nelson, No. 240 Adelphi-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 17. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PATTISON.—In Fort Miller, Washington County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 9, EMMA GARDNER, wife of John Pattison, and daughter of the late George Gardner, of Troy, N. Y.

ROBERTS.—In Gettysburgh, Penn., on Saturday, July 4, from wounds received in battle on Wednesday, July 1, ERASTUS BARTON ROBERTS, of the Brooklyn 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

ROBERT.—At the Meurice Hotel, Paris, on Friday, June 26, MARGARET MCCREA, wife of Christopher R. Robert, Jr.

SEE.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Sergeant ISAAC S. SEE, Co. B, 2d New-York State Militia, son of Henry and Nancy S. See, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday, July 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

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FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army, begin now. Let those who have been working steadily, become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

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LAW REPORTS.

Important to School Teachers—An Educational Decision.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Laura Gildersleeve vs. *The Board of Education of the City of New-York.*—DALY, F. J.—The certificate given by the City Superintendent to the plaintiff was in the form prescribed by the Board of Education. It was that she was qualified to teach as first assistant of a Grammar School and that she was licensed as a teacher of grade A.

Upon the certificate she was appointed by the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 37 in that Ward, and discharged the duties thereof for the period of two years and eight months; that is, from the 1st of Jan. 1856, to the 17th September, 1858; her salary being regularly paid to her without objection, up to the 17th of September, 1858, when another person was installed as principal in her place. The present action is brought to recover her salary for the nine months which elapsed from the 17th September, 1858, to the commencement of the action, during which period, though willing, she has not been allowed to render any service, and another person has been acting as principal. It is objected first, that she was never legally appointed principal, as the certificate given her by the City Superintendent did not state that she was qualified for that position. All that the statute requires is that the certificate shall specify in which class of schools and in what capacity the person is qualified to teach. (Davies' Laws relating to the City of New-York, p. 1,052, sec. 11, subd. 2.) Her certificate fully complies with this requisition. It declares that she is qualified to teach a common or grammar school, and it expresses in what capacity, that is as the First Assistant. The Board of Education have prescribed the form of the certificate and declared that it shall always express the grade of the teacher and the position for which he is qualified. (General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, Art. VIII., sec. 3.) The certificate complies with this regulation also, as it expresses her grade and the position for which she is qualified. She was appointed by the Trustees as Principal of the Primary Department of a Grammar School, and I find nothing in the statute, nor in the portion of the General Regulations of the Board of Education which have been given in evidence, to show that the Trustees may not appoint as principal of a Primary Department of a Grammar School a person qualified to teach as First Assistant. The only restriction in the regulations of the Board of Education, so far as we are informed of them by the evidence, is the provision declaring that no teacher except of grade A shall be employed as Principal or Vice-Principal in a Grammar School, or as Principal in any Primary School. The certificate of the plaintiff shows that she is of that grade, and, for all that we know, a person qualified to teach as First Assistant in a Grammar School may be fully competent to act as Principal of the Primary Department of such a school. The statute declares that the Board of Trustees of each Ward shall have the power, under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may adopt, to contract with and employ teachers, and to conduct and manage the schools (Davies' Laws, p. 1,056,) and under such a general authority as this, we must conclude that the Board of Trustees had the right to employ, as principal of the Primary Department of a Grammar School, a person certified as competent to teach in the capacity of First Assistant of such a school, unless there was some regulation of the Board of Education to the contrary; and if there was, it was incumbent on the defendants to show it. Our attention is called to subdiv. 2 of sec. 3 of art. 19 of the regulations of the Board of Education, in which it is declared that no person shall be entitled to receive salary as a teacher of a common school, without a certificate in the form prescribed by the Board. The short answer to which is, that the plaintiff had such a certificate, setting forth her grade as a teacher and the position which she was qualified to fill.

The plaintiff, then, having been legally appointed and in the full discharge of her duties up the 1st of September, 1858, the next question that arises is whether she has been legally removed.

I entertain no doubt of the power of the Board of Trustees to remove her.

The power to employ teachers necessarily implies the right to remove them, especially when, as in this case, it is coupled with a general authority to conduct and manage the schools.

The rules or regulations of the Board of Education are framed with especial reference to the exercise of such an authority, inasmuch as the Trustees are required, upon dismissing a teacher, to file with the Clerk of the Board of Education a copy of the resolution directing it, and to notify the teacher in writing of the cause of the dismissal, and the teacher is allowed twenty days, after the service of this notice, to appeal to the Board of Education, and if that body decide that there was no good cause for dismissal, the teacher is restored to the former position, and is to be paid as if no dismissal had taken place. (General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, art VIII., subdiv. 14 and 15.)

The provisions of the statute, interpreted as they must be in connection with the general rules and regulations of the Board of Education, show very plainly that the Trustees of a Ward have the authority to dismiss a teacher.

The provision in the statute by which the City Superintendent of Schools is empowered to annul the license of a teacher for any cause he may deem satisfactory is a power separate and distinct from the authority to remove existing in the Board of Trustees. It is to be exercised only after ten days' notice to the teacher, and to the Trustees of the Ward, and after the teacher has been allowed a hearing. It is not subject to review on the part of the Board of Education; but the remedy in the event of its improper exercise is by statute, by an appeal within twenty days after the service of notice to the State Superintendent. Its exercise by the City Superintendent renders the removal of the teacher by the Trustees of the ward an act of necessity, as the incumbent is no longer qualified to teach, but there is nothing in the statute indicating that the annulling of the license by the Superintendent was intended by the Legislature to be the only mode in which a teacher could be removed. On the contrary, it is something more than the mere removal of a teacher. It takes away altogether the license which is the evidence of the qualification to teach, and without which the person cannot be employed thereafter in any school; whereas, the dismissal of a teacher by the Trustees of a ward is no barrier to the same persons being employed by the Trustees of another. The plaintiff, having been engaged for no fixed period, was liable to be removed at any time, and the only question is, whether that power has been legally exercised.

The By-laws of the Board require that the Secretary shall notify every member of all meetings. The Secretary did not notify the members of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted removing the plaintiff, and that being the case, it is insisted that she could not be removed, unless all the Trustees were present. The answer to this objection is, that all the Trustees then entitled to act had notice of this meeting. It was a general or stated meeting, the day, the place and the hour for which were fixed by the By-laws, and of such a meeting all the members are deemed to have notice. (The King vs. Harris, 1 Barn. and Ad. 936; The Queen vs. Grimshaw, 10 Ad. and E. N. S. 747.)

The Secretary testified that it had not been his custom for the practice of the Board during that year to give notice of the stated meetings, and the omission to do so proceeded doubtless from the fact that it was unnecessary, as every member knew, by the By-laws, when these meetings were held.

The Board of Trustees is composed of eight Trustees and two Commissioners, who are *ex-officio* members of the Board, making in all ten persons. When the meeting was convened, at which the plaintiff was removed, there were but nine who were qualified to act, the office of one of the Trustees (Bellamy) being vacant. He had resigned more than a month previously, and a resolution had been adopted at a prior meeting accepting his resignation. A majority of the Board of Trustees may declare the seat of any Trustee vacant who shall refuse to attend three stated meetings. (Davies' Laws, 1,051, subdiv. 7.) The tender of his resignation on the part of a Trustee is equivalent to such a refusal, and the adoption of a resolution accepting it, by a vote of a majority of the Board, is, in effect, declaring the office vacant. In addition to which the Trustee had removed to Rochester, and ceasing to be an inhabitant of the County, the office by *statute* became vacant. (1 R. S., 122.)

It is insisted that the Board could do no act until this vacancy was filled, or until the Trustees had nominated a person to the Board of Education to fill it. There would have been some force in this objection if the power of appointing a Trustee, or of nominating one for appointment, was vested exclusively in the Board of Trustees. But this power is vested by law in two other bodies.

When the office of a Trustee becomes vacant, the Board of School Officers are to nominate a person to fill the office, and the power of appointment is in the Board of Education.

The Board of School Officers is a distinct body. It is composed of three integral parts—the Trustees, the Commissioners, and the Inspectors—and each of these parts must coöperate in the nomination; that is, each part must be represented by a majority at a general meeting of the whole, or they can do no act, for when a general power is conferred upon two or more bodies they must all come together for consultation and deliberation, though when they do, the vote of the majority of the persons present controls, even though one of the bodies should leave before the vote is taken. (The King vs. Bower, 1 Barn. & C. 492; *Ex parte* Rogers, 7 Cow. 533, note; *Ex parte* Humphreys, 10 Wend., 612; People vs. Whitehead, 13 Wend., 9; 26 ib. 634.)

If the Inspectors should not attend the meeting, the other two parts—the Commissioners and the Trustees—could make no nomination, and such being the fact, the Board of Trustees having, as a body, neither the right to nominate, nor the power of appointment, are not responsible if the vacancy is not filled. Nor does it follow that they must suspend and stop the transaction of all business until it is filled. They are not answerable if the other two bodies delay or omit to perform the duty enjoined upon them by law. They are a separate body, having their own peculiar class of duties to discharge, and it might prove highly detrimental to the public interest to hold that they must cease to act until the vacancy is supplied.

But six Trustees attended the meeting at which the resolution was adopted removing the plaintiff, five of whom voted for it, and one against it. It is urged that by the Revised Statutes such an act could not be done, except at a meeting at which all the Trustees were present. The provision relied upon is in these words: "Whenever any duty or authority is confided by law to three or more persons, and whenever three or more persons are authorized or required by law to perform any act, such act may be done, and such power, authority or duty may be exercised and performed by a majority of such persons or officers, upon a meeting of all the persons or officers so intrusted or empowered, unless special provision is otherwise made." (2 Rev. Stat., p. 555, s. 27.) The Referee was of opinion that this provision was not applicable. In this, however, he was mistaken. There is nothing in its language limiting its operation, and it has frequently been held to apply in analogous cases. (Whitford vs. Scott, 14 How., 303; Lee vs. Perry, 4 Denio, 125.

The interpretation to be put upon this provision, in its application to bodies intrusted with the management of matters of public concern, is that where all the members of the body are notified that a meeting is to be held, and a majority of the whole number attend, the majority so attending may organize and legally proceed to the transaction of business. (McCoy vs. Curtice, 9 Wend., 17; *ex parte* Rogers, 7 Cow., 526.) The dispatch of public business is not to be prevented, and the interest of the public is not to suffer, because one or more members, after being notified, are unable to or neglect to attend. If all have been duly notified, it is, within the meaning of the statute, "a meeting of all the persons, and if a majority of the whole number attend it is competent for that majority to do any act or exercise any power confided by law to the body collectively. As respects those who cannot, who neglect to or who refuse to attend, it is the same as if they had attended and had dissented from the act of those who were present. (Horton vs. Garrison, 23 Barb., 179.)

There were but nine Trustees who were entitled to act, as Bellamy had removed from the county, and by statute could act no longer. The Board consequently, as it then stood, consisted only of nine members, and as five of that number voted for the resolution, that was a majority of the whole. Where in matters of a private nature a power is to be exercised by certain designated individuals, all must concur in its exercise, and the death, absence or inability of any one of them will not make the execution of the power by the remainder of them valid. (Townsend vs. Wilson, 1 Barn. and A., 608; Anon., Dyer, 177.) But where powers, to be exercised as a continuous public trust or duty, are confided to designated persons, the discharge of the public duty or trust is not to be interrupted or fail, through the death, absence or inability of any of the persons to whom the exercise of it is intrusted, provided there is a sufficient number to confer together, deliberate, and in view of the possibility of division of opinion, to decide upon what course is to be adopted, and if the power or duty is confided only to two persons and one of them dies or is incapable of discharging it, the other cannot act alone. (Pell vs. Ulmar, 21 Barb., 500,) because there can be no conferring together in such a case; but where, to prevent a failure of justice, it is indispensable that one should act alone without conferring with the other, he may do so, and the act will be valid. (Rex. vs. Warrington, 1 Salk. 152; Naylor vs. Sharpless, 2 Mod. 23; Rich vs. Player, 2 Show. 286 *Vin. Abm. Coroner*, p. 7; 14 *Vin. ut supra.*) If the public duty is intrusted to three, and one die or is disqualified, I doubt if the others can act alone, as, in the event of division of opinion, there can be no decision; but if there is more than three remaining, the majority can decide, and if all qualified to act are notified, as was the case here, an act done by the majority of them is in my judgment valid. In this view, as there were only nine Trustees entitled to act, a resolution, in favor of which five voted, was a resolution passed by a majority of the whole body as it then existed. Entertaining this view, the plaintiff was legally removed, and she cannot maintain the action. Upon the argument of this appeal, the counsel only discussed the single question whether the Board of Education could be sued in any case, and, upon the submission, it was the understanding that if we were of opinion that the defendants could be sued, the counsel then desired to argue the other questions set forth in these points, which I have passed upon. But, since the argument, the counsel have stipulated to submit the whole case upon the points which have been laid before us, and thus the necessity of another argument is obviated. Respecting the single question which was discussed, I have to say that I entertain no doubt of the right to maintain an action against the Board of Education for the recovery of a teacher's salary. Though the power of appointing teachers is in the Trustees, the payment of the salaries is imposed by law upon the Board of Education, and they are authorized to draw from the moneys which shall be raised for the purposes of public education such sums as may be requisite for the purpose. (Laws of 1851, 755, sec. 2, subdiv. 5; sec. 3, subdiv. 1, 2, 5, 7; sec. 9, subdiv.) They may take and hold property, both real and personal, for the purpose of public education in the City of New-York, and for all the purposes for which they were created, it is declared that they shall possess the powers and privileges of a corporation. (Ibid. sec. 2, subdiv. 1; sec. 8.)

If they possess the privileges and powers of a corporation, they must be subject to the obligation incident to the exercise of such powers. In the cases where it has been held that actions could not be maintained against public bodies *eo nomine*, but must be brought against the members individually, it has been where they possessed no corporate powers, but formed an integral part of the corporation of a county, as in the case of the Board of Health or of the Supervisors of the City and County. (Brady vs. Supervisors of New-York, 2 Sandf. S. C., 460; 6 Seld., 260; Gardner vs. The Board of Health of New-York, 4 Sandf., 153; 6 Seld., 409.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Linnen vs. *Cruger*.—Settled.

Godfrew vs. *New-York Central Railroad Company*.—Settled.

Atlantic Marine Railway Company vs. *Camden and Amboy Railroad Company*; *Black* vs. *Same*.—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Gilbert et al. vs. *Smith*.—Order settled.

Nichols vs. *Martin et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lathrop vs. *Reed et al.*—An allowance of $125.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN HUDSON.—A SMALL family can obtain very desirable rooms in a healthy and pleasant location, convenient to depot and City. Inquire of station-master, Depot, Dobbs' Ferry, Hudson River Railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—FIRST floor preferred, where there are no boarders. Address H. V., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference; no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 26 4th-av., for J. L.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, in City or country, as cook and laundress or for general work; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two young girls, the one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st. for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a respectable single man as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver, and fully understands plain gardening; will come well recommended; wages $20 per month by the year; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 293 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM OR DRIVER.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, a situation as groom or steady driver; understands the care of horses well; has good reference. Address J. B., Box 208 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM, } Committee.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their fiver line certificates due Sept. 18, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. T. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

$16,000 WANTED ON EIGHT HOUSES and lots in this City, or divided, $2,000 on each house, first bond and mortgage, property in fee. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce*.

DRUG MILLS FOR SALE—NOS. 53 AND 55 Prince-st., with steam engine 45-horse power, 3 boilers, 20 chasers, 10 burr stones, oil mill, scales; also 175 feet shafting, with lease, at low rent. For further particulars, inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 5 Tryon Row, Room No. 2.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

DIVIDENDS

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 110 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 433 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 8th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—15TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 1st July.
JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 6, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BREUKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20 next. The transfer books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on de mand. B. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.
H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 38 William-st.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—A person who is accustomed to drawing for wood engravers—a young man who is willing to make himself useful in other capacities. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS VALET, TO GO to Europe with a merchant; a clerk for a steamer. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 639 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 677 3D-AV., CORNER OF EAST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ... resident of .... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ...., a widow, (or of ...., an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me .... the above named ...., and .... and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... and ......, residents of .... County, State of ......, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my .... son ...., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...... 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... residents of .... County, State of ......, hereby certify that .... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...... 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of .... county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...... 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child , under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of .... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am .... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Ninth District, New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

At a meeting of the Harbor and Frontier Defence Commission of the State of New-York, on the 11th instant, it was ordered that advertisements for plans and specifications for barriers to close the navigable channels by which hostile vessels can enter our harbor, be published, offering a premium for the three best projects that may be presented to the Commission.

Notice is hereby given that the plans and specifications for such barriers will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 4 P. M. of the 15th inst. They must be calculated to resist and check the passage of the largest class of sea going vessels; admit the necessary facilities for the passage of our commercial marine, and so designed as not to injure the channels and harbor by deposit or otherwise. Distances and depths of water for the Narrows and East River, and other localities in the State, will be ascertained from the coast survey maps.

A premium of three hundred dollars will be awarded for the best project; one of two hundred dollars for the second best, and one of one hundred dollars for the third best; to be determined by the Commissioners; it being understood that all the information thus obtained the Commission shall have the right to use, in whole or in part, free from any further compensation, charge or claim therefor.

It is requested that parties who may not wish to compete for the premium, and who have matured designs for closing the channels against a hostile force, will favor the Commission with their information.

By order of the Commission.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers, on duty with the Commission.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
m13-law6m, F.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. LEWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law6m F

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 68x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 104 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 230 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New York, on high, commanding, and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Lawn large, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns, and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful stone cottage and lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,300 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of six-horse power on the place for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs, and flowers in abundance; drives through all the meadows, lots, and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced, and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the city. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing: 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed house, out-buildings, and 18 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New-Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, &c.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot, in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEWCASTLE, WESTchester County, three miles from depot, of eighty-three acres, good land, well watered and timbered, also stock and farming utensils; will be sold low or exchanged for City property; good buildings. Address "E. F. B., OWNER," Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 33 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of KISSAM & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. B. TAYLOR, JR., retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business of the late firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of KISSAM & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
B. P. KISSAM,
WM. B. TAYLOR, JR.,
SAM'L H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM H. BISSELL, and doing business in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by the undersigned, JAMES L. DANNAT.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1863.
JAMES L. DANNAT,
WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NAT'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 38 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP.
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.
GEO. H. FREEMAN, WM. BARKER, } Administrators of Estate of ALBERT W. PAGE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dark bay horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, of great style, a cheerful driver, suitable for coupé, road or City use, and an excellent saddle horse; sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of Welsh black ponies, with long flowing tails, perfectly matched, five and six years old, and perfectly broken to double and single harness, or under the saddle; are very stylish and kind. Also a phæton in good condition, and made to order by Lawrence. The entire establishment sold for want of use.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and very stylish light sorrel saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, works well in harness, and can trot in about three minutes.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Office, No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, W. B. HURD. JOHN ALLEN, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In computing, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. } C. D. } E. F.

Date.
Witness.
I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
Signature, G. H.
Date.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th-av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.
ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

$100 REWARD.—A REWARD OF ONE HUNdred dollars will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. WM E. SCHENCK, late member of the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., Company 7, who was lost from the steamer *Belknap*, near Elizabethport, while on her passage from South Amboy to New-York, on the morning of the 16th July. Apply to WM. J. SCHENCK, No. 176 Front-st., New-York.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A BOWERY SAVINGS BANK PASS-BOOK, No. 207,164. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from .... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday .... July 18
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. PRANCE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 18.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons' register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 3, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.
H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION of the Alanson M. E. Sunday School in Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, appointed to take place on FRIDAY, July 17, (this day,) will be postponed until further notice, which will be given from the pulpit of the Church. HENRY HUME, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE and others; also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any grove secured that parties may desire. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and HUGUENOT. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

WANTED—SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND SILver forks, table and tea spoons, by a family going to housekeeping; not particular as to style. Address E. ROGERS, bookstore, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest Serpents in the world.
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6¾ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWERS, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH,
who have engaged the talented comedian,
Mr. D. SETCHELL
for a limited period.
TO-NIGHT, the new burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
and the charming comedietta of
CALIFORNIA DIAMOND
All the company in the cast.
On MONDAY, July 18,
a Grand Matinee of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
commencing at 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ octave.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,
Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 571 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRECEPTRESS FOR young ladies' seminary; salary $400 to $800 and board: also, several music and French teachers, in schools in several of the loyal States. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,
"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 152 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 194 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.
300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL
PEACH BASKETS, Stave.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.
TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS lately arrived from London, wishes to find a good family who would adopt her child, fifteen days old. Very good looking and very healthy. Address Miss E. P., 23d-st. and 6th-av., South Brooklyn, at Mr. Hoyd's, Greenwood.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID BOOT AND shoe store, Court-st., Brooklyn; fine old stand and business. Also, fine express route, horses and wagons up town, $950. Situation as book-keeper or salesman, first-class wholesale house; fine young man. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT RIOTS.

Continued from First Page.

Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; injured by a blow of a club; injury to head.

WM. KELLY, aged 14, minor, No. 416 Water-street; brought in at 1¼ P. M. by Officer NIXON, of the Seventh Precinct; shot corner Pitt and Grand streets—shot in left thigh.

JAMES LEE, aged 19, — West Twenty-eighth-street; brought in at 1.10 P. M. by friends, from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; clubbed by some person unknown; fracture of skull.

JAMES STEVENS, aged 7, minor, No. 225 Water-street; brought in at 1¼ P. M. by his father; shot in the neck in Pitt-street—shot through the right breast.

JEREMIAH TRACEY, aged 41, laborer, no home; brought in at 1½ P. M., by WILLIAM J. MCCARTY, of No. 455 Grand-street; shot in the belly—shot through side.

LEWIS FREEMAN, aged 11, minor, No. 422 Ninth-avenue; brought in at 2.40 P. M., by friends from Twenty-second-street and First-avenue; shot in the thigh—shot in right hip.

CORNELIUS REAGAN, aged 11, minor, No. 215 East Thirteenth-street—brought in at 3 P. M., by friends, from Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues—(shot through right breast.)

ANDREW WELLEY, aged 29, carman, No. 415 East Fifth-street—brought in at 3 P. M., by friend, from First-avenue and Twenty-third-street—(shot in right thigh.)

PATRICK MCSWEENEY, aged 24, barkeeper—brought in at 3½ P. M. by a friend, from corner Nineteenth-street and avenue A—shot in both legs.

Unknown man, brought in at 4 P. M. by friends, from corner Twenty-third-street and First-avenue—shot in the forehead.

HENRY MCMAHON, aged 24, soldier, Seventeenth New-York Veterans—came in by himself at 4½ P. M., from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue—injury to head.

JER. ALLEN, aged 38, laborer, No. 265 East Twenty-first-street—brought in at 5 P. M., from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue—injury to head.

JOSEPH ANNIER, aged 47, lawyer, Plainfield, N. J.; brought in at 5½ P. M., by friends, from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; shot in the back.

JAMES HUGHES, aged 20, boiler-maker, No. 110 East Eleventh-street; brought in by his brother, from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; shot in the leg.

JAMES ENGLISH, aged 27, soldier, No. 152 East Twenty-fourth street, brought in at 6.15 P. M., by his wife, clubbed on corner Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, injury of head and body.

PATRICK CURLY, aged 25, coachman, No. 128 East Twenty-fifth-street; brought in at 7 P. M., by friends; shot corner Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; shot in left shoulder.

MARCELLY MULANEY, aged 28, domestic, No. 112 East Twenty-second-street; brought in at 7½ P. M., by her sister; shot in the breast, corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

FRANCIS BRADY, aged 15, No. 145 West Forty-first-street; brought in at 9½ by his father; shot by a soldier corner Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue; wound in arm.

WM. MELIA, aged twenty years, shoemaker—brought in at 7 A. M., by his mother, from Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—(shot by colored man.)

AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following persons have been admitted to the New-York Hospital since yesterday noon, suffering from injuries received during the riots:

ANGUS MCDONALD, bruised head and broken rib, received while in Franklin-street.

JOHN GETTY, PATRICK BOYLE and WILLIAM DEVINE, gun-shot wounds received in Seventh and Ninth avenues.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, beaten by an unknown man in Oliver-street.

DOINGS IN BROOKLYN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

The excitement in this city has greatly increased since the incendiary proceedings at the Atlantic Docks on Wednesday night. The burning of the grain elevators was feared, and strict watch was kept by the employees night and day for some time past, with the hope of preventing any serious demonstration; but since the outbreak in New-York no adequate Police patrol could be detailed to any particular locality, in consequence of the limited number of the force, which is required for emergencies as they may arise. The distance from the City Hall to the scene of conflagration is two miles, and when the alarm was given, the incendiaries could take their leisure in making their escape. They availed themselves of the opportunity, and none were arrested. All had gone before the Police could arrive. Some of the parties are known, however, and will be called upon to answer hereafter.

The attacks upon the colored people continue. They are not safe anywhere. They are driven from their homes, and it is no unusual sight to see women and helpless children in search of some place of refuge, followed by crowds of idle men and boys. There were reports yesterday that attacks were expected upon the colored citizens of Weeksville, a village near the boundaries of the Ninth Ward. The residents of that neighborhood at once took precautionary measures by procuring arms and organizing so as to be prepared for events.

The authorities of the city are now amply prepared for emergencies. The reserved military are in constant readiness to act with the police force, while this arm upon which the citizens now mainly depend for protection has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of specials and Sheriff's deputies, who were last night provided with formidable clubs.

In view of passing events, the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: I congratulate you upon the fact that our City, thus far, has been free from the riotous proceedings which have disturbed the peace of New-York, and desire to assure you that provision has been made for an armed force, to be in readiness at a moment's notice, sufficiently powerful to check and suppress at once all attempts at riotous demonstrations among us. But the incendiary fire at the Atlantic Docks, last evening, admonishes us that there is a danger to guard against which especial measures should at once be adopted. To secure us against the acts of the incendiary the services of a concentrated armed force will not suffice, and a thorough watch and guard throughout the city is necessary. I therefore recommend to the citizens that they immediately organize in the several Wards a strong force to act during the present disturbed state of the public mind, as a night watch and patrol. Such a voluntary force, composed of the citizens in each of the Wards, would, in my opinion, suffice effectually to restrain all attempts at incendiarism, and also to maintain peace and good order throughout the city. I can assure my fellow-citizens that if they determine to act on these suggestions they may command my hearty and earnest coöperation.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

JERSEY CITY RIOTING.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT BERGEN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the second story of the extensive stables and car-houses at Bergen, belonging to the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company. As soon as it was discovered the drivers and residents in that locality went to work and removed all the horses—105 in all—the cars, harness, &c., but the building was entirely destroyed, together with some ten tons of hay, and a considerable quantity of oats. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which was nearly covered by insurance. Just previous to the breaking out of the fire three strangers were seen prowling about, and there is no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ATTACK UPON A DWELLING—AN AGED MAN MALTREATED.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a mob of about a dozen persons made an attack with stones and firearms upon the dwelling of a respectable, aged German, named JOHN ENGLER, residing at No. 134 Steuben-street, Jersey City. The windows were broken, and four pistol balls entered the house, one of them lodging in the wall just over where a son of Mr. E. was sleeping. The old gentleman went out to expostulate, when he was set upon, knocked down and kicked until he was severely injured, when the mob finally desisted. The cause of the attack is unknown.

THE EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a mob formed in the upper part of Jersey City, and marched down the avenue in a body. Arriving in front of the City Hall, they were addressed by Mayor ROMAR, R. D. MCCLELLAN and Rev. Father KELLY, all of whom advised them to go home and refrain from any acts of violence. The greater portion of the assemblage then dispersed. Nearly all of the colored people left the city during the day.

Yesterday everything was as quiet as usual, but rumors were afloat that a movement might take place in the evening. Two companies of soldiers were quartered in the city last night, and other measures were taken for the public safety.

Apprehensions have been felt that a demonstration would be made upon the Monitor-yards, and a gunboat with howitzers and a large force of marines has been stationed there for its protection.

THE RIOTERS IN HARLEM.

As but very meagre accounts of the operations of the rioters in the village of Harlem have been published, a citizen who has taken pains to ascertain the facts will vouch for the following as the whole truth:

When the riot broke out in New-York word was immediately sent to Harlem for all the police force to repair at once to the City. This being complied with, but three policemen were left to guard the town. The danger of this course became speedily apparent, for no sooner had the rioters wreaked their vengeance on the dwellings of Postmaster WAKEMAN and Provost-Marshal NUGENT, at Yorkville, than they made a descent on Harlem. The object, as might readily be imagined, was the destruction of the Harlem Railroad bridge. The heavy rain during the night, however, frustrated their design, and after a vain attempt to fire the bridge, they turned their attention to a row of wooden houses on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. These were easily fired, and in a short time, despite the exertions of the firemen, most of the row was destroyed. Before the fire had made much progress the rioters left, and quiet reigned again until Tuesday afternoon, when a large number of roughs from New-York arrived, armed with clubs and other weapons, and began to parade through the streets, threatening all whom they met, and "spotting" the houses to be burned at night.

Meantime, the spirit of the Harlemites began to rise. A call was issued for a meeting at the Police Station-house, to organize a volunteer company for the defence of the village. On inquiry, it was discovered that there were no public arms in the town, and but few private arms. Nothing daunted, however, the leaders went around to the various hardware stores, and secured all the pick-helves there were to be had. With these the citizens organized and drilled for the expected encounter. It was generally believed that the number on duty was 300 well-armed men, but the actual number was less than 90, but little better equipped than the rioters.

The company first visited the residence of Mr. KETCHUM, Internal Revenue Collector, whose well-known principles subjected him to the especial hatred of the mob. They were none too soon, for as they reached the spot the flames burst forth from beneath the front steps, and in ten minutes the house would have been past saving.

When the fire had been extinguished, the company, leaving a guard of ten men, proceeded to patrol the streets. This was kept up until morning with decided effect, for though the incendiaries were skulking around all night, they succeeded in firing but two other houses—the First Baptist Church, (whose pastor, by the way, was prominent among the little "Provost guard,") and the store of Mr. PHILLIPS. These fires were both promptly discovered and extinguished. In the morning the body of an unknown white man was discovered in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, murdered during the night. Otherwise, the vigilance of the patrol was rewarded by an entire cessation of the alarming scenes of the previous night.

During Wednesday, a few men were arrested on Third-avenue, for attempting to "levy black mail" on the shopkeepers, and warning them of fearful vengeance at night if they failed to comply with their request.

On Wednesday afternoon, the citizens were delighted by the appearance of their regular quota of Police, and a full company of Regulars from Governor's Island. This, however, did not prevent the citizens from again organizing for patrol duty—this time to the number of three hundred. During the day, a Committee of citizens visited the City to procure arms for the volunteers. They were told that in order to get them, the whole body must go down to the arsenal and receive their arms there. This absurd plan it was impossible to carry out, and the gallant fellows were again obliged to rely upon their clubs for the defence of the town. Happily it was unnecessary to use them, for no important disturbance occurred.

It is still feared that the rioters, being foiled in their plans in the City, may turn their attention to the towns surrounding the metropolis. Whatever the case may be, a warm reception will be given them, should they attempt further demonstrations in the village of Harlem.

AFFAIRS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester County is considerably disturbed by the riotous manifestations being made in various places within its limits, but more especially in the lower portion, and the citizens are organizing and arming to protect themselves and their property.

On Wednesday, a crowd of about 100 men, chiefly Irish laborers and quarrymen, marched with fife and drum from Tuckahoe to the village of Mount Vernon—a distance of about four miles—to obtain recruits for an assault on the drafting officers yesterday, at Tarrytown, where the draft for the District was to take place. They passed through the streets of the village without offering any one molestation, except in one instance, where a stone was thrown and struck a man on the forehead, inflicting a large bruise. It is supposed the act was committed by a person in the crowd holding some enmity to the unfortunate individual who was hurt. At the chief hotel in the place the band expressed a desire for drink, but did not demand any liquor or make any attempt to procure it forcibly. A well-known Democratic politician and farmer of the town (Eastchester) treated the fellows, and after drinking they soon resumed the return march to Tuckahoe. While at the hotel they expressed a savage desire to get hold of a "Black Republican." This feeling, fortunately, was confined to a comparatively few persons. The whole movement seemed to be a systematic proceeding to stop the draft at Tarrytown yesterday.

The presence of these men in the village created a great deal of alarm, and the bells were rung for a rally of the citizens. Immediately after their departure, the citizens gathered to perfect a temporary military organization previously started. Over one hundred citizens came forward with arms of various sorts, chiefly pistols, and drilled for two hours in a large workshop, under affairs just chosen. Fifty muskets, with bayonets, were obtained, and every step taken that could be to be prepared to fight any voters who might attempt to act wantonly in the village. The semi-Secessionists of the village, of whom there is a considerable number, advised against any military organization or the display of arms, stating a belief that any rioters who might appear would not molest private property, unless interfered with while tearing up the railroad track, or otherwise destroying or damaging works of a public character. Interference in such cases, they said, would provoke a mob to assaults on private buildings. These views were thought to be correct to some extent, although they were promulgated, it was believed, with designing purpose. It was finally concluded not to charge upon whatever rioters might appear, so long as they confined their operations to tearing up the railroad track, but finally to resist every further attempt to injure property of any kind.

The night before a strong armed patrol guarded the village. This precaution is to be continued so long as there is believed to be any good reason for it. Signals have also been agreed upon, by which the citizens can be rallied for common defence in a very few minutes.

From Pelhamville—which is a very small village about a mile and a half above Mt. Vernon, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad—on Wednesday, there proceeded four Irishmen, armed with shotguns, to Tarrytown, as they said, to oppose the draft. They probably were misinformed as to the time when the draft was to take place, as they returned at night.

On the same night a great crowd of men, mostly Irish laborers and trackmen, gathered in a field in the suburbs of Tremont, and late in the evening they sallied forth to do the work they had in view. This was understood to be the tearing up of the railroad tracks, and the burning of some houses at Williams' Bridge. About 8½ o'clock in the evening, persons going to their homes at Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, and other places, in wagons, (no cars were running,) met squads of rough-looking fellows hastening to the rendezvous before mentioned. It is not known that any of the travelers were attacked, but some were made apprehensive that they would be roughly dealt with, by jeering remarks from these stragglers. In one instance a stone was thrown at a wagon, but not with sufficient force to do any harm. It was apparent that the mob which was gathering had not yet stooped to plunder indiscriminately, as the City mob were doing. The precise time they started on their mission is not known, but at midnight they were at Williams' Bridge, and fired a two-story and attic frame tenement building belonging to Mr. BRIGGS. It burned to the ground. No other buildings were burned. The reason for singling out Mr. BRIGGS' house for destruction is supposed to exist in the fact that Irish tenants were ejected from it recently for non-payment of rent. The building was vacant, and was undergoing repairs and alterations to make it suitable for other uses than as a habitation. It could not be learned that the mob did any further mischief.

Two trains passed over the New-Haven Railroad on Wednesday. The first came down to Mott Haven and started back at 4 o'clock P. M. The other train came down only as far as Mount Vernon, arriving there at about 6 o'clock. Some of the passengers were highly indignant that they were not carried further, asserting that they were given to understand that they would be conveyed through to New-York. One gentleman expressed a determination to sue the Company for damages. Most of the passengers took wagons to Harlem, and a number stayed in the village over night. At Mott Haven, on Wednesday night, several trains of milk and cattle cars were awaiting the opening of communication to New-York. Much of the milk spoiled, and the quadrupeds were noisy in consequence of long fasting.

THE STATEN ISLAND RIOT.

The reports relative to the riots on Staten Island are much exaggerated, and very conflicting. The excitement of last evening, as far as we could learn, was produced by a few rowdies, (principally boys, from 18 to 20 years of age,) who, having imbibed rather too freely, took the riot fever, and, arming themselves with clubs, visited the many drinking-shops at Stapleton, Quarantine and New-Brighton, making a great deal of noise, but attempting no violence. From this an alarm was sounded, and rumors were prevalent, the most exciting one of which was that the rioters had in their march accumulated strength, their numbers being swelled as they proceeded, and their intention was to visit the villages and their suburbs; to sack and burn the residences of noted Republicans. Several houses were vacated and furniture removed in consequence. It was furthermore rumored that the mob would destroy the ferry-houses and piers. This so alarmed the inhabitants that a meeting was immediately organized to resist the rioters, and a large number of residents immediately enrolled themselves for the protection of life and property, but the whole thing proved to be a great scare, as there was no demonstration made on the part of the alleged rioters, except the burning of two negro shanties in Rocky Hollow and another in Stapleton, and the beating of one negro. This is about all of the great riot at Staten Island.

LATER—9 P. M.—The alarm was again sounded this morning that some 300 rioters had assembled at Stapleton, and would carry out the plans which [illegible] [illegible] consequence of not having received any pay for two months. They marched in a body to Stapleton, where they held a meeting, which was supposed to be to adopt some method best to secure their pay. At last accounts, Col. WM. WILSON, "who is now in charge of the troops of the Island," had stationed at Quarantine about 100 cavalry, and distributed to the citizens about 100 rifles, as the place was still in an alarmed state. The Seventy-fourth regiment went down to Fort Richmond on a [illegible].

The City Home Guard.

To the Various Committees of the Metropolitan Home Guard:

In view of the terrible scenes that have been enacted in our City during the past three days, and which may yet be in progress, I am requested by numerous of our fellow-citizens to reorganize the Metropolitan Home Guard.

This I shall proceed to do, and hence request all of you who are in the City to assemble on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th insts., at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.

It is useless to express regret for the causes that partially defeated our object in 1861, when we numbered over 15,000. Rather let the fulfillment of our then anticipations, so far as regards our noble City, wherein we have seen the innocent murdered, their houses burned, others who never wronged a human being fleeing for their lives from the City, which, in obedience to every dictate of law and conscience, should have sacrificed the last man in it to protect, incite us to the exercise of our highest duties, both now and hereafter, without reference to opposing influences from any quarter, if any there be. Faithfully yours,

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

The Disturbance at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, July 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the troubles in this village on Tuesday night last are greatly exaggerated, as published this morning.

There were not at any time 50 persons engaged in the disturbance, with perhaps 150 lookers-on. Not a store was entered or robbed. The Provost-Marshal's office was not disturbed, and the only damage either done or attempted was the destruction of three boxes of clothing and accoutrements of a lot of some seventy boxes, stored by the Provost-Marshal in an upper room of a building in Washington-street. A few boxes brought to the sidewalk were returned to their place at the request of some of the citizens whose position gave them considerable influence over the disaffected.

The Marshal had already moved away his books and papers, and yesterday the clothing, etc., was taken to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. No further trouble is anticipated, but in any event, the citizens are now fully prepared for an emergency. Yours, B.

THE MOB SPIRIT IN TROY.

The Times Office Gutted and Destroyed.

The Jail Forced Open and the Prisoners Set Free.

The Arsenal and Provost-Marshal's Office Strongly Guarded.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15—10½ P. M.

This morning some 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Rensellaer Iron Foundry and Albany Nail Works, marched through the streets of the city proclaiming that the draft should not take place.

They stopped in front of the *Times* Office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within.

The mob was addressed by Rev. Father HAVERMAN, who advised them to go to their homes, to keep the peace and obey the laws.

The mob then broke away, and visited the colored church, and threatened to destroy it.

Again Father HAVERMAN addressed the excited crowd, and implored them to desist, and, through his efforts, the church was saved.

The mob next went to the jail, and forcing it open released all the prisoners confined there.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy*, having colored waiters on board, was warned away from the dock, and quietly slipped down to Albany.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 15—10½ P. M.

The day steamer for New-York has moved out from her dock, owing to rumors that she would be set on fire.

The city is perfectly quiet to-night, and there are not the slightest indications of a riot.

The Arsenal and Provost-Marshal's Office are strongly guarded.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

The Way to Deal With the Mob.

An Armory and Gun Shops Attacked.

A PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR LINCOLN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 15.

All is quiet in Boston this morning. Four or five persons were killed last night, and probably a dozen have been wounded, some of them seriously.

The most daring act of the rioters was the attacking of the armory in Cooper-street, where a force of military were stationed to protect it. When the mob had beaten down the doors it was fired upon from a 6-pounder, loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point; one rioter was completely riddled with shot, and fell dead at the door of the armory. WILLIAM CURRIER, 71 years old, standing on the stoop of his house in Cooper-street, was mortally wounded, and is now dead; WM. LOCK, provision dealer, Salem-street, was seriously wounded in the thigh; three young women, and three or four small boys were wounded, but not seriously, they were not participators in the riot. Two soldiers in the armory were injured by bricks thrown through the windows.

The rioters then attacked gun-shops in Dock-square, stealing and destroying four to five thousand dollars' worth of property. They were speedily dispersed by a volley from revolvers of the Police. The First Dragoons appeared at 9 o'clock, patroling the streets, and, together with an infantry force, overawed all further outbreak. The military continue in quarters in the sections of the city where the disturbance occurred.

Mayor LINCOLN has issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Boston:

The peace and good order of this city has been violated by an assembly of rioters and evil disposed persons, and still further violence is threatened. I therefore deem it my duty to ask the aid of all good citizens in suppressing any tumultuous assemblages that may be gathered, and in bringing to condign punishment all violators of law and good order; and I also deem it my duty to notify and warn all persons who have been or shall be engaged in making depredations upon property, in assaulting individuals, or in any way disturbing the public peace, that full preparation has been made for any exigency their conduct shall create.

The good order and quiet of the city shall be preserved at all hazards, and those who riotously attempt them shall be brought to punishment, whatever vigor may be necessary to these ends. That innocent parties may not suffer with the guilty, all persons whose duty does not call them into proximity to keep away from them; and all parents and guardians are earnestly desired to see that the minors under their control are not in the streets after sunset.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 15, 1863.

MCNANAMA, MCGRATH, MCCARRIN and CAMPBELL, who were among the leading rioters arrested last night, are to be proceeded against for burglary and wilful murder. They are committed without bail.

LATER.—There are indications of another outbreak to-night.

The city is being patroled by a strong force of military and police.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 15—10:30 P. M.

Order has been restored here. Quietness prevails this evening. The citizens generally have obeyed the Mayor's Proclamation and have kept within doors, and with the exception of the scenes of the riot of last night, the streets are as quiet as Sunday. In Dock-square, Haymarket-square and Cooper street, several hundreds are congregated at each place, but mostly from curiosity, and to see the soldiers who were quartered and patroling there. No hostile demonstrations whatever were made. The admirable precautions taken by the authorities, and the imposing display of military force they have made, with the avowed determination to use it with the utmost rigor, have in effect really quelled whatever of the mob spirit was left from last night.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

THE ATTACK ON MORRIS ISLAND.

OFFICAL REPORT OF GEN. GILLMORE

Unsuccessful Attempt to Carry Fort Wagner by Assault.

Eleven Pieces of Heavy Ordnance Captured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.,
July 12, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island, except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at the present time fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brig.-Gen. STRONG. It landed in small boats under cover of our batteries on Folly Island and four Monitors, led by Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The Monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst. at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 in killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Comm'g.

The Attack on Charleston.

An officer who was sent down to Port Royal by the Stimers Court of Inquiry, writing on Tuesday, 7th inst., to a friend here, says:

"Before I can communicate with you again the fire of the war will have concentrated around the City of Charleston. Admiral DAHLGREN sends to-morrow the advance guard of the attacking squadron, which contains, among other vessels, some machines intended to remove river obstructions, to the rendezvous off the bars. The following is an estimate of the ships and force to be engaged:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
Iron-clad New Ironsides	3,486	20	400
Steam-frigate Wabash	4,200	40	400
Steam-sloop Powhatan	2,415	12	300
Iron-clad Weehawken	844	2	100
Steam-sloop Housatonic	1,240	12	300
Steam-gunboat Paul Jones	863	9	100
Steamer South Carolina	1,165	8	250
Steam-gunboat Cimerone	860	9	250
Iron-clad Montauk	844	2	100
Steam-gunboat Conemaugh	955	9	250
Iron-clad Patapsco	844	2	100
Iron-clad Nahant	844	2	100
Steam-gunboat Sebago	838	3	90
Steam-gunboat Huron	507	4	100
Steam-gunboat Ottawa	507	5	100
Steam-gunboat Seneca	507	4	100
Steam-gunboat Wissahickon	507	4	100
Steam-gunboat Marblehead	507	4	100
Total	17,095	158	3,240

Screw ships, barks and smaller crafts are attached to the fleet, but the above is probably all the Admiral will put under fire. The iron-clads are in excellent condition, workmen having been sent South from New-York to put them in trim. The fight will not be a rapid one, as it was supposed here, from inklings gathered from the Admiral, that the "job is to be handled carefully and finished well."

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN SEE IT IN HIS FACE.—Is a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 32 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana.—E. Estavard, G. Caseaux and lady, S. Venay, P. Domingues, J. Munez, Geo. Eharl, M. Ortega, C. Duprey, H. Gunzalez, A. Sartor, John Heneager, Mrs. Beach, Miss Clara Fisher, J. C. Woods, Capt. Morton, Capt. Horner, G. Fredericks, C. De la Croix, G. Russane, J. B. Nordgen and lady, Huan Delgado, Mr. Albers, B. Sanchez and family, E. L. Bercerra, C. Hummel, A. Josephs, M. Pelletier and lady, Miss K. Rice, Miss Graham, J. M. Russell and lady, Capt. Farr, James A. Raynor, J. W. Courteney, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Chas. Myrick, A. Hamburger, family and servant, B. S. Barboro, Raphael Elias, Albert Dunca, J. R. Cropsey, Mrs. Isaac Thompson, Oscar F. Burton, Elias H. Jones, Capt. Howes, J. S. Fretz, Mrs. W. Douling and child, W. B. Preston, Lawrence Walsh, N. F. Cabot, Mr. Henderson, H. B. M. Consul at Panama, and family, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets... 8 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 43 | Gov. Island... 9 32 | Hell Gate.. 10 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, Bridgman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks Nor, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Concettina, (Ital.,) Gardino, London, W. P. Worrell & Co.; Thomas Terry, (Br.,) Maloney, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Kepler, (Brem.,) Laukenaw, Montevideo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Knut Bonde, (Swed.,) Swensen, Para, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mountain Eagle, Bracden, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schooners Wyandank, Kingsbury, New-London, E. H. Kreemer; Arctic, (Br.,) Millard, St. Jago de Cuba, Carlos Marian; G. H. Eneas, (Br.,) Kelly, New Plymouth.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship America, Capt. Jeff Maury, from San Juan del Norte 7th inst., at 5 P. M., and Havana 12th inst., at 8 A. M., with passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left at San Juan del Norte, schrs. J. T. Nickerson and Martha K. Thorne.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilton, Aspinwall 8th inst., with the U. S. mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steamer Magnolia, Henry T. Newcomb commander, Key West 4 days.

Steam gunboat Renaudin, (Fr.,) Le Cardinal, Charleston Bar 3 days.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Ocean Ranger, (St. Johns, N. F.,) Berry, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark White Sea, Evans, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to J. Jaucke.

Bark Carl August, (Pruss.,) Starcke, Leith 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barkentine Bonito, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Richan, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Blankhorn, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Harvey, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harriet, (Br., of Halifax,) Roy, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) March, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Ella, Thompson, Thompson, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton, wool, etc., to master.

Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, St. Croix 10 ds., with molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig H. Brooks, Newcomb, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, Day, Aspinwall 28 ds., with rubber, etc., to Ribon & Munoz.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Rondout, with stone, for Boston, and sailed.

Brig Norma, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Jackson, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to George F. Bulley.

Brig Lorana, (of Boston,) Wade, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn. 6th inst., lat. 28, lon. 75, was boarded by gunboat Tioga.

Brig Ichusa, (Ital.,) Bregonta, Tampico 35 ds., with skins to order.

Brig Cornucopia, (of Solcomb,) Ball, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to George F. Bulley.

Brig La Ciguana, Aden, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Morris.

Brig Udola, Whitmore, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar and honey, Owen & Carnegle.

Brig Florence, Winslow, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau,) Jenkins, Maranhan 21 ds., with cotton and hides to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Wallace, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Elizabeth, Horton, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to H. E. Brown.

Brig Oberferster Uffeln, (Pruss.,) Mildahn, Androssan 80 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Windward, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machiasport,) Calligan, Machias 10 ds, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Henry Lawrence, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Sarah Bernice, Gallagher, Machias 13 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig E. P. Swett, Chadburne, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Neff & Merrill.

Schr. Nicola, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Lambert, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. John Snow, Grant, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Raven, Rose, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourne, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas. Been 4 days north of Hatteras; was off Sandy Hook 9th inst., with foggy weather.

Schr. Chauncey, St. John, Doyle, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. K. McDonald, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuttle, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Bayley, Fort Pickens June 24, in ballast and 7 passengers to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maxon, Rogers, Farren, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Abm. Bell's Sons.

Schr. Onward, Coalfleet, Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. C. H. Cook, Sparks, Miragoane 23 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. D. R. De Wolff, Fitzpatrick, Aquin 17 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Hattie E. Wheeler, Farr, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Parsons, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Crowell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Echo, Spartoe, Matamoras via Key West, with cotton to master.

Schr. Delphin, Terry, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Wilson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Cole, Virginia with wood.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Hudson, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Bark Leland, Paine, Bremen May 29. Also 1 ship.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo and China, for Liverpool.

Steamers Charles Osgood, Albany, America, Baltimore, R. T. Wilson, Memento.

Ships Sandusky, Herman, Plymouth Rock, New-World, Gorilla, C. R. Fairfield.

Barks Nereide, Minerva, Baron Modie, Lamplighter.

Brigs M. Stewart, Regina, Amazon, Col. W. Coggins.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Br. bark George the First, Gardner, hence for London, cleared 7th, when in the lower bay sprung aleak in her upper works, and returned for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—Arr. bark Stamboul, from Smyrna.

Spoken, &c.

Allen—brig, hence for St. Johns, P. R., 14th inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 72.

Augusta Melina—bark, from Rangoon for Bremen, May 27, lat. 35 20, lon. 14 37.

Von Berg—Oldenberg bark, from Rangoon for Bremen, May 29, lat. 32 32, lon. 14 36.

Klimeges Oddanger—ship, from Colombo for London, June 7, lat. 22 34, lon. 38.

Blanche Wood—ship, from Calcutta for London, June 8, lat. 18 30, lon. 1 48.

Lader Dale—Br. frigate, from Canton for London, June 16, lat. 7 08, lon. 16.

Orient—Br. bark, from Manila for Cork, April 16, lat. 1 55, lon. 1 07.

John Struck—Br. ship, from Manilla for Liverpool, 17th April.

Jupiter—Hamburg brig, from Singapore for Falmouth, April 21.

Mary Harrison—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, May 9, lat. 20 50, lon. 69 12.

Senior—Hol. bark, from Java Island for Amsterdam, May 25, lat. 35 29, lon. 23 21.

Coringa—ship, from Calcutta for London.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios 4th inst., bark Helen, of Liverpool, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig J. West, for do. in 4 ds.

At Barbados July 1, barks Maranal, for New-York next day; Mayflower, discg.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 30, brig Alice Maud, discg.

At Greytown, Nic., June 21, schrs. J. Nickerson, for New-York in 10 ds.; M. S. K. Thorne, (Br.,) discg.; Album, (Br.)

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

Arr. at Aspinwall June 27, Am. brig Bogota, Porier, New-York; July 3, steamer Ocean Queen, Wilson, New-York; brig Caroline, Harford, New-York; 5th, bark Gen. Warren, Hartz, Perth Amboy. Cleared 1st inst., Am. brig Arostook, Murch, Cuba, or the United States; 3d, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 4th, steamer Ocean Queen, Wilson, New-York.

Sld. from Valparaiso June 14, bark Lucy A. Nichols, for Callao. The steamer Edward O'Brien and bark Betsey, were in port on the 17th of June.

Arr. at Callao June 13, Vision, Chinchas; Rangoon, San Francisco; 14th, Carlile, Chinchas; Augustus, do.; 15th, Havelock, do.; 16th, Enoch Talbot, Antwerp; Martin Luther, San Francisco; 17th, Clara, Melbourne; 20th, Longfellow, Chinchas; 22d, Lucy R. Nichols, Valparaiso; 26th, Hesper, Chinchas; 27th, Blanchard, London. Sld. June 13, Great Republic, Chinchas; 14th, Erie, Germany; 15th, Rangoon, Chinchas; 19th, Vision, England; Geo. Raynas, do.; Havelock, Germany; 20th, Carlisle, Spain; Martin Luther, Chinchas; 22d, Enoch Talbot, do.

The ship Northern Crown, Capt. Melville, bound to one or more ports in France, with guano, left Callao on the 13th ult., but sprung aleak when in latitude about 18 S., longitude 85 03 W., she put back and reached Callao on the 26th.

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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

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